# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

**THE** British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

| | August. | | August |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 17 | Leave Madras | 30 |
| | | | September. |
| „ Carwar | 19 | „ Coconada | 1 |
| „ Narrakal | 21 | „ Vizagapatam | 2 |
| „ Tuticorin | 23 | „ Bimlipatam | 2 |
| „ Colombo | 24 | „ Gopalpore | 3 |
| „ Galle | 25 | „ False Point | 4 |
| „ Negapatam | 27 | Arrive Calcutta | 5 |

The Asia, will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, weather permitting.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

**THE** British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 7th instant at 4 P.M.

| Up. | Aug. | Down. | Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 7 | Leave Bussorah | 27 |
| „ Kurrachee | 11 | „ Fao | 27 |
| „ Guadur | 12 | „ Bushire | 31 |
| | | | Sep. |
| „ Muscat | 15 | „ Linga | 2 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 17 | „ Bunder Abbas | 4 |
| „ Linga | 18 | „ Muscat | 6 |
| „ Bushire | 21 | „ Guadur | 8 |
| „ Fao | 22 | „ Kurrachee | 11 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 23 | Arrive Bombay | 14 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

**THE** British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS** "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

## NOTICES.

**LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee** Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

**MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping** and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, ntrance Bell Lane.
M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.
N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

**FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler** Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

### WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

**WE beg to call particular attention,**

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

| Names of Vessels. | Date of Sailing. | Tons Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| "Lydia Sholfield" | March 20th | 1573 |
| "Bennington" | April 12th | 1132 |
| | Total Tons... | 2705 |

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

**KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—** It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c , are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerozine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

**TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention** to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., and Magnolia, ¼ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

**SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import** are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfidle," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

**THE** Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.
To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

**OVERLAND PASSENGERS.**

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 Rug with Straps, |
| ½ „ Under Vests. | 1 Maud. |
| 2 „ Linen Collars. | 1 Inverness Cape. |
| 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks. | 1 Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 „ Fine Merino Socks. | 2 Overland Trunks. |
| 1 „ Fine Merino Drawers. | 1 Clothes Bag. |
| 1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs. | 1 Travelling Hat, |
| 1 „ White Cambric. | 1 Courier Bag. |
| 1 Overland Suit. | 1 Easy Chair. |
| 2 Sleeping Suits. | 1 Umbrella. |
| 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves. | 1 Pair of Brushes. |
| 6 Scarfs and Ties. | Ladies' Overland Trunks. |

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co. Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. CARNATIC** has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. TANJORE, from Marseilles, 18th July.
„ MASSILIA, from Southampton, 10th July.
„ IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 4th July.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. CEYLON, from Southampton, 3rd July.
„ SYRIA, from Marseilles, 11th July.
„ VALETTA, from Glasgow.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

**FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE** is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees One Thousand per share has been DECLARED, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after WEDNESDAY the 11th instant, to all Registered Shareholers on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Church Lane, 5th August, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

**THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY**, Limited,—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 350 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company, on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

**COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL** MARITIME DE SUEZ.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS.

The SUEZ MARITIME CANAL will be OPENED for general navigation on the 17th November 1869, throughout its entire length and breadth, and with its regular depth of eight metres (26 ft. 3 in.)

On the occasion of the Inauguration no dues will be levied on men-of-war and merchant vessels arriving at the extremities of the Canal, Port Said and Suez, from the 17th to 20th November, inclusive.

On and after the 21st November, and in conformity with Article 17 of the Act of Concession, Transit Dues will be levied at the uniform rate of 10 francs on each passenger through the Canal, and on every register ton of shipping calculated upon the legal tonnage according to the ship's flag.

The Company will shortly publish a Handbook for the navigation of the Canal, comprising the small charges for pilotage, anchorage, and towage when incurred.

(Signed.) P. MERRUAU,
Secretary General to the Company.

BLACKWELL & Co., Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Co.

**THE VINAYAK FURREED and COMPANY**, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. C. N. Cama and Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders convened on Monday the 2nd idem :—

"That the resignation of Mr. Keshowrao Bhaskerjee be accepted, and that Mr. Hurgovind Geerdhurlal be appointed sole Liquidator of the Venayak Furreed and Company, Limited."

"That the Liquidator be empowered to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with powers for the Liquidator to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharge in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities."

HURGOVIND GEERDHURLAL,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1869. Liquidator.

**PORT CANNING COMPANY.—** MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS of ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1869.

Present :—William Swinhoe, Esq., Chairman, W. J. Judge, Esq., Captain A. S. Leisk, Baboo Sham Churn Mullick, Baboo Peary Churn Mitter, Directors. C. J. A. Pritchard, Charles Christien, D. Brown, James Snell, J. G. Donohoy, W. Dicey by his Attorney, A. G. Roussac, P. H. Lloyd, N. Macnicol, E. Hyde proxy for R. W. Sherriff, James Hechle, J. H. Linton, John Cave Orr, G. Leisk, D. Wood, A. L. Agabeg, F. F. Allison, W. A. Sheppard, E. A. Latapie, and J. Vangelder, Esquires. Baboos Bhobojany Mitter, Juggernauth Khunnoh, Tin Cowrie Doss, Modoosoodon Dutt, Nobinkisen Ghose, Polin Chunder Roy, Khetter Mohun Roy, Rooploll Mitter, Calla Chunder Chunder, Sallagram Khunnoh, Koylash Chunder Shaha, Romanauth Chatterjee, Issenchunder Bose, Rajendro Mullick, Sunkerloll Balmocund, Moteloll Aush, Choonylall Mitter, Amritaloll Mitter, and Kristodhone Dutt; M. Rustomjee, Esq., H. M. Rustomjee, Esq., C. M. Rustomjee, Esq., ; Baboos Hurnarain Modunchund, Parbutty Churn Bysack, Poorno Churn Shaha, Narrain Doss, Sreedam Chunder, Juggaroan Khanjee, Kapoorchund Dhurmsee, Soondree Doss, Unsook, Gopee Kissen, Jeithram, Koylash Shaha, Juggernauth, Hangavan Doss, Prossono Doss Mullick, Gopenauth Sookdeo, Ramchund Limsook Doss, Dormatacoor, and several others.

Notice of Meeting—Read by the Chairman.

Annual Report—Read by the Chairman, and main points explained.

Accounts for the year closed the 30th April, 1869—Submitted.

FIRST RESOLUTION.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Baboo Bhobojanee Churn Mittra,—"That the report of the Directors and the accounts for the year ended the 30th April, 1869, be received and adopted."

Amendment proposed by C. J. A. Pritchard, Esq., seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy,—

"That the adoption of the report of the Directors for the year ended 30th April, 1869, and accounts submitted therewith, be postponed for the present: and that three or more shareholders be appointed as a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of effecting a careful and impartial scrutiny into the general affairs and management of the Company, and that the result of such scrutiny be reported to the shareholders at a meeting to be held at a future date, to be hereafter fixed, but as soon as possible."

Amendment carried by vote.

SECOND RESOLUTION.—Proposed by Baboo Koylash Chunder Shaha, seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy —

"That the following gentlemen be appointed as the Committee to carry out the scrutiny, with power to call for all books and papers,—C. J. A. Pritchard, Esq., Baboo Tin Cowrie Doss, and W L. Granville, Esq.,

Put to the vote and carried.

THIRD RESOLUTION.—Proposed by James Snell, Esq., seconded by Baboo Koylash Chunder Shaha,—

"That the Directors of the Company do retire annually, and that they be allowed to present themselves for re-election."

Amendment moved by R. W. Sherriff, Esq., by his proxy, seconded by Baboo Bhobojanee Churn Mitter,—

"That the gentlemen who are now acting as Directors be requested to continue holding office till such time as other Directors shall be appointed, and that a Committee of five Shareholders be appointed by the present Acting Directors for the purpose of modifying the Articles of Association, with the view of making the office of the Directors an annual one, and of vesting the right of election in the shareholders by single vote in general meeting."

Further amendment proposed by A. G. Roussac, Esq., seconded by W. J. Judge, Esq.,

"That a Committee consisting of Mr. Hechle, Mr. Roussac, Mr. Pritchard, and Baboo Tin Cowrie Doss be appointed, associated with the present Directors, to revise the Articles of Association, and to submit the same for approval at a special meeting of shareholders to be called as soon as possible."

Last amendment carried.

Messrs. A. G. Smyth and A. B. Antrim were elected auditors for the current year.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

WILLIAM SWINHOE,
Chairman.

**FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.**

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at | | Rs. 22 per doz. |
| Vieux „ | Do. | „ 18 „ |
| Cognac „ | Do. | „ 16 „ |

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts in 1 dozen cases at | Rs. 30 per doz. |
| Pints in 2 „ „ „ | „ 16 „ |

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET,

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1 and 3 dozen cases at | Rs. 13 per doz. |

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Church Lane, Bombay, 4th August, 1869.

**EAU DE COLOGNE.**

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709.

By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals : London, 1851, 1862 ; Oporto, 1865 ; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under:

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jüllichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at** BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 463 of 1868.

Ardaseer Framjee, Dinshaw Framjee, and Manockbaee, infants, by their mother and next friend Meetheebace, widow of the late Framjee Sorabjee, residing at Chawulwaddy, in the island of Bombay......Plaintiffs.

vs.

Cursetjee Sorabjee, Parsee, residing at Chirra Bazar, in the island of Bombay, Rustomjee Sorabjee, Merwanjee Sorabjee, and Bhiccaeejee, widow of the late Cowasjee Nowrojee, Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee and his wife Ruttonbaee, residing in New Sonapore Lane, in the island of Bombay, and Burjorjee Framjee, Parsee, residing in the island of Bombay, aforesaid....... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and hearing, dated the 30th day of March 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., Commissioner, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the first day of September next, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the estate and interest of the above named Ardaseer Framjee, Dinshaw Framjee, and Manockbaee and Cursetjee Sorabjee, Rustomjee Sorabjee, Merwanjee Sorabjee, and Bhiccaeejee, widow of the late Cowasjee Nowrojee, and Burjorjee Framjee, or any of them, in all that message, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing on the fazendaree ground, situate in Madhowsett Sewshunkersett's Oart or Mottee Churney, on the Girgaum road, opposite Chirra Bazar, in the island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 48, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the public road called Girgaum or Breach Candy road, on the west by a passage leading to the said Madhowsett Shewsunkersett's Oart, on the north partly by the house of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Sorabjee and partly by the house of Govindrao Kessowsett, and on the south by a passage leading to the premises of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the defendants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned at his Office, No. 30, Apollo Street.

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Commissioner appointed by the High Court in the above suit.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1869.

**TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a Large Well-** Furnished BUNGALOW. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

**AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street TO** LET, consisting of five rooms, bath-room, and cookroom, suitable for bachelors, a family, or office. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

**TO our many Constituents and to the Public in** general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Dry Sparkling | Rs. 36 |
| Do. do. in Magnums | „ 74 |
| Fine Sparkling | „ 32 |
| Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes | „ 27 |

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour | Rs. 36 |
| Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured | „ 24 |
| Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine | „ 22 |
| Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA | „ 33 |

BORDEAUX WINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chateau Mouton, | Gold capsule | Rs. 30 | Rs. 12 |
| Chateau Rauzan, | Black capsule | „ 25 | „ 18 |
| Chateau Palmer, | Blue capsule | „ 22 | |
| Medoc, | Red capsule | „ 15-8 | |
| Sauterne, | Red capsule | „ 22 | |

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

**CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY,** in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

**W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX** WINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC | Rs. 10 per doz. |
| CHABLIS | „ 14 „ |
| HUNT BARSAC | „ 14 „ |

BLACKWELL & Co.

**JAMES MUIR & SON'S celebrated Edin-**burgh PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash :
Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen re-
Pints „ 3-0 „ } spectively.
Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

**MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE** SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

**FOR SALE, at the Godown of the under-**signed, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne | each case | 4 doz. | Rs. 10 | per doz. |
| Do. Pauillac | „ | 4 „ | „ 12 | „ |
| 1864 Monton d'Armaillacq | „ | 1 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 1864 Chateau Larose | „ | 1 „ | „ 20 | „ |
| 1864 Chateau Lafite | „ | 1 „ | „ 25 | „ |
| Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old | „ | 1 „ | „ 22 | „ |
| Do. 10 „ | „ | 1 „ | „ 30 | „ |
| Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac | „ | 1 „ | „ 20 | „ |
| Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal | „ | 2 „ | „ 18 | „ |
| Do. red | „ | 2 „ | „ 22 | „ |
| Do. Amontillado | „ | 2 „ | „ 30 | „ |

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

**CHESSON and WOODHALL'S** LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
and No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

A choice selection of Music at reduced rate, 7 as. per shilling.

WALTZES.

| | Rs. | | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annette | 1 12 | | Alpine Flowers | 1 4 | |
| Adeline | 1 12 | | Apple Blossom | 1 12 | |
| Bridal Bouquet | 1 12 | | Beatrice | 1 12 | |
| Beloved Star | 1 12 | | Belgravia | 1 12 | |
| Choppin | 1 12 | | Castagnette | 1 12 | |
| Clarine | 1 12 | | Clarissa | 1 12 | |
| Corpsball Tauze | 1 12 | | Dreamland | 1 12 | |
| Deutsche Lieder | 1 12 | | Everybody's Waltz | 1 12 | |
| Evergreen | 1 12 | | Eleanor | 1 12 | |
| Faeric Footsteps | 1 12 | | Farewell | 1 12 | |
| Fairy Palace | 1 12 | | Fleurs d'Amour | 1 12 | |
| Fairy Land | 1 12 | | Fairy Rose | 1 12 | |
| Gipsy Queen | 1 12 | | Geraldine | 1 12 | |
| Guards' | 1 12 | | Humming Bird | 1 12 | |
| Hussars' | 1 12 | | Kitty | 1 12 | |
| Kellace | 1 12 | | Lalla Rookh | 1 8 | |
| Leoline | 1 12 | | La Fugitive | 1 5 | |
| Ladies' | 1 12 | | Maiden Hair | 1 12 | |
| Mabel Gray | 1 12 | | Nile Boat | 1 12 | |
| Niblo | 1 12 | | Pandekten | 1 12 | |
| Rising Sun | 1 12 | | Rosa | 1 12 | |
| Robinson Crusoe | 1 12 | | Sylvia | 1 12 | |
| Souvenir | 1 12 | | Satanella | 1 12 | |
| Viceroy's | 1 12 | | Vittoria | 1 5 | |
| Voice of Beauty | 1 12 | | White Rose | 1 12 | |
| Visionen | 1 12 | | Waverley | 1 12 | |

QUADRILLES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adelina Patti | 1 5 | Alma Mater | 1 12 |
| Army and Navy | 1 12 | Beauty and the Beast | 1 12 |
| Buxton | 1 12 | Bon Jour | 1 12 |
| Brighton | 1 12 | Belle Vue | 1 12 |
| Christmas Echoes | 1 12 | Christmas Gathering | 1 12 |
| Captain Jinks (comic) | 1 12 | Duke of Edinburgh | 1 5 |
| Domino Noir | 1 12 | Deux Arlequins | 1 5 |
| Edinburgh | 1 12 | Field of the Cloth of Gold | 1 12 |
| Grand Round | 1 12 | Guards' | 1 12 |
| Gipsy Queen | 1 5 | Harlequinade | 1 12 |
| Highland Home | 1 12 | Hit and Miss | 1 12 |
| Immenseikoff | 1 12 | Jolly Club | 1 12 |
| Jolly King Christmas | 1 12 | King o' Scots | 1 12 |
| Les Pompiers de France | 1 12 | L'Enfant | 1 12 |
| Lucerne | 1 12 | London by Night | 1 12 |
| Lalla Rookh | 1 12 | National Orchestra | 1 12 |
| Perichole | 1 12 | Patch Work | 1 12 |
| Promenade | 1 12 | Puss in Boots | 1 12 |
| Paris | 1 5 | Rossini | 1 12 |
| Rhineland | 1 12 | Royal Navy | 1 12 |
| Rage of London | 1 12 | Simon the Cellarer | 1 12 |
| Star of India | 1 12 | Toujours Gai | 1 12 |
| Tommy Dodd | 1 12 | Vectis | 1 5 |
| We won't go Home till morning | 1 12 | | |

GALOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Telegraph | 1 5 | Belle of Ireland | 1 12 |
| Break of Day | 1 5 | Burlesque | 1 5 |
| Courier | 1 5 | Clicquot | 1 5 |
| Croquet | 1 5 | Chimes | 1 5 |
| Composers | 1 5 | Dearer than Life | 1 5 |
| Earl Percy | 1 5 | Expedition | 1 5 |
| Fiery Steed | 1 5 | Flick & Flock Firemen's. | 1 12 |
| Full Cry | 1 12 | Jolly Dogs | 1 5 |
| Jupiter | 1 5 | Jack o'Lantern | 1 5 |
| Les Mousquetaires | 1 5 | Madcap | 1 5 |
| Musgrave's Skedaddle | 1 12 | New Derby | 1 12 |
| Noble Hunt | 1 5 | Par Force | 1 5 |
| Punch's | 1 5 | Pollee Wollee Hama | 1 12 |
| Rocket | 1 5 | Rotten Row | 1 4 |
| Robinson Crusoe | 1 5 | Soldiers | 1 5 |
| St. Patrick's | 1 12 | Sturm Marsch | 1 0 |
| Storming of Magdala | 1 12 | Sardanapalus | 1 5 |
| Tip Top | 1 5 | Theodore | 1 5 |
| Tyrolese | 1 5 | Velocipede | 1 5 |
| Very Last | 1 12 | Valentine | 1 5 |
| Under Stock and Stein | 1 5 | Zoo | 1 5 |

POLKAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madrid | 1 5 | Jolly Dogs | 1 5 |
| Helena | 1 5 | Il Bacio | 1 5 |
| Le Petit Timbalier | 1 4 | | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Knight of St. Patrick Lancers | 1 12 | Capprisis for the Pianoforte | 1 5 |
| French Lancers | 1 12 | Gaiety Lancers | 1 12 |
| Original Lancers | 1 5 | Alnwick Castle Lancers | 1 12 |
| Twilight Schottische | 1 5 | Slasher's March | 1 4 |
| Autumn Leaves | 1 5 | Spanish March | 1 5 |
| Night and Morning (a Reverie) | 1 5 | Twilight Schottische | 1 5 |
| | | Schubert's Serenade | 1 5 |

CHESSON & WOODHALL
Bombay, 2nd August, 1869.

## NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—** Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

**MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg** to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen | 12 | to 21 |
| BADHAM'S | Superfine do. do. | 18 | „ 21 |
| BADHAM'S | Balbriggan embossed Silk | 25 | |
| BADHAM'S | Fine Striped and Fancy | 14 | „ 20 |
| BADHAM'S | Mixed Silk and Cotton | 25 | |
| BADHAM'S | Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino | 13 | „ 18½ |
| BADHAM'S | Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped | 21 | „ 24 |
| BADHAM'S | Lisle Thread ½ Hose | 20 | |
| BADHAM'S | Do. do. Fancy Striped | 23 | |
| BADHAM'S | Fancy and Striped Silk Socks | 25 | „ 45 |
| BADHAM'S | Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair | 3 | „ 6 |
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests | 4½ | |
| BADHAM'S | Silk and Wool Pants | 6 | „ 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped | 2½ | |

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains | 8½ | |
| BADHAM'S | Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns. | 12½ | |
| BADHAM'S | Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts | 10 | |
| BADHAM'S | Silk and Wool Indispensible | 10½ | |
| BADHAM'S | French Printed Shirts | 60 | to 70 |
| BADHAM'S | Long Cloth Shirts | 45 | |
| BADHAM'S | Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs | 55 | „ 65 |
| BADHAM'S | Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each | 7 | „ 30 |

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES. | The Zoo | 3 0 |
| | The Rotton Row | 3 0 |
| | The Bond Street | 3 0 |
| | The Latest Novelty | 3 0 |
| | The O. K. Thing | 3 0 |
| | The Baden Baden | 3 0 |
| | The Harrogate | 3 0 |

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended | 20 | to 32 |
| BADHAM'S | Solid leather Portmanteaus | 50 | to 70 |
| BADHAM'S | Railway do. | 16 | „ 30 |
| BADHAM'S | Courier Bags | 5 | „ 12½ |
| BADHAM'S | Real Morocco Courier Bags | 10 | „ 16 |
| BADHAM'S | Clothes Bags | 5 | „ 6½ |
| BADHAM'S | Whitney Rugs | 12 | „ 30 |
| BADHAM'S | Scotch Mauds | 12 | „ 34 |
| BADHAM'S | Red Blankets per pair | 25 | |

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

| | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS. | Falkland<br>Eglington | Drab latest shape<br>Tall | 19 0 |
| | Jerome<br>Cantab<br>Isis<br>Derby<br>Worthing<br>Brighton | Drab and Black | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S DRESS HATS. | Falkland<br>Eglington | The new shape<br>Extra quality | 14 0 |
| | Lincoln and Bennetts | | 16 0 |

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Pall Mall per doz. | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | „ „ with Tie | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Belgium | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | „ with Tie | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Shakspeare | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | „ with Tie | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Regent | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | Indian | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | West End improved | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS. | Guyot's French Brace | 2 8 |
| | Ex Long India Rubber | 3 0 |
| | United Service | 3 0 |
| | Briddle Leather Belts | 3 0 |
| | Patent do. do. | 3 0 |

**BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS.** Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

**BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT.** The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

**ELLWOOD HELMETS.** Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

**HAWKES' HELMETS.** The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S JEWELLERY. | Gold Solitaires, plain | 15 | to 30 |
| | do. do. chased | 15 | „ 30 |
| | do. do. enameled | 16 | „ 30 |
| | Gold Sleeve Links | 18 | „ 30 |
| | do. Shirt Studs | 14 | „ 30 |
| | do. Collar Studs | 8 | „ 10 |
| | do. Scarf Ring | 10 | „ 15 |
| | do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties | 10 | „ 30 |

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S LINENS. | Damask Napkins of all sizes | | |
| | Damask Table Clocks to d ne four to twenty | | |
| | Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs | 12½ | to 25 |
| | Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border | 6½ | „ 16½ |
| | Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty | 30 | |

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

**P. GRANT and SON,** SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

**GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,**
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

**MRS. LAKES**
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

**BULL & Co.,**
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS—CASH.

**BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announ-**cing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

**A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER,** has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves :—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits | | | | Rs. 35 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Double Breasted Coats | „ 18 |
| Do. | do. | do | Trousers | „ 12 |

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and eight.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

## NOTICES.

**NOTICE.—We have this day REMOVED to** No. 5, Hornby Row, the floor above Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

KNOOP & Co.
Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

**TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY** of GUNNIES to the Factories of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) during the next Cotton season.—For particulars apply to

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager.
24 Apollo Street, 4th August, 1869.

**ESTATE of KARSANDAS MAHADAVA-**DAS and COMPANY.—A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1/8 (one-eight) per cent. on the admitted claims will be PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 30, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and on subsequent days. Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

H. G. DUNLOP, Sole Trustee.
Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

**THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to** announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadavie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

**NOTICE.—FOR SALE, FORAS LAND, con-**taining by admeasurement about 125,000 square yards, situated at Worlee or Breach Cand Road, near the Race Course. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Liquidators Royal Bank of India, No. 33 Meadow Street.

The Liquidators will receive offers till the 8th day of August next, but they do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to Liquidators Royal Bank of India.
Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

**NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day** commenced business here as SAIL MAKERS, Ship Riggers, Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Painters, Boat Builders, Repairers, and General Contractors.

They will also undertake to supply Batta Lascars, Carpenters, Sailmakers, Riggers, Caulkers, Painters, &c., for jobbing work.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to their office.

DE CRUZ, DE SILVA, & Co.,
General Contractors.
Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

**ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COM-**PANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, it was proposed by William Nicol, Esq., seconded by Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq., and carried unanimously :—"That the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, convened for this day, be adjourned till the 19th August, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the Meeting will be held in the office of the Company."

W. NICOL, Chairman.
Bombay, 5th August, 1869.

**TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the** CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Monday, the 19th July.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 5th August, 1869.

**BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL** CONVEYANCE COMPANY,
Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

**THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited,** (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Rampart Row, at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August instant, for the following purposes :—

1st.—To receive a Statement of the progress of the liquidation.

2nd.—To appoint a Liquidator in the room of James Greenwood, Esquire, resigned.

3rd.—To consider such other business as the Liquidator may bring before the Meeting.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, Liquidator.
Bombay, 6 Rampart Row, 3rd August, 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

**NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS** will be received by the undersigned, up to 15th August, 1869, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, and Government Lithographic Press, for a period of 12 months, from 1st September, 1869.

For particulars apply to
W. ABRAHAM, Superintendent,
Presidency Drawing and Lithographic Office.

**EDUCATION.—APSLEY HOUSE, TOR-**QUAY, Devonshire.—The Rev. WESTON B. DAVIS, late Exhibitioner and Prizeman of St. John's College, Cambridge, Graduate in Honours, RECEIVES PUPILS into his house, to prepare for the Army, Public Schools, Civil Service Examinations, and the Universities. The house and grounds are beautifully situated in the best part of Torquay, and the climate being the mildest in England is especially suited to delicate boys from India, of whom every care is taken.

The Principal is assisted in his educational labours by Gentlemen of standing and experience, and Pupils have highly distinguished themselves at Addiscombe, Woolwich, and the Universities.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Rev. B. DAVIS, Allahabad.

20th July, 1869.

**KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meet-**ing for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. R LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.
Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

**NOTICE is hereby given, that THAKER** MORARJEE OKERDA and THAKERCHUTTOORBHOOJ MORARJEE, by and with the consent of the Mortgagee, have contracted and agreed to SELL all that PIECE of LAND, with the Messuage or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate in Dongree Jao Joze Street, near Vadachew Gaddy, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Duriastan Street, on the west by Dongree Jao Joze Street aforesaid, on the north by the House of Topun Malljee, and on the south by the house of the said Moorarjee Ookerda and Chuttoobhooj Moorarjee, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1027, 1064, and 1076, and the premises thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property, by way of inheritance, or mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within eight days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed, and all claims preferred shall be considered as null and void.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

**IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at** BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 938 of 1867.

The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited) .................. Plaintiffs.

vs.

Manoekjee Cursetjee Patell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased } Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1868, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), and of the abovenamed Testator, Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (now separated into three distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate in the subdistrict of Fort, on the south side of Forbes Street, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers 24, 43, and 44, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by a lane or street called Bakehouse Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by a lane or street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by Forbes Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, and which said premises are as to part thereof now in the occupation of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, and as to the other part thereof, are now unoccupied but were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, and of the Cambridge Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 23th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

**KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.**

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

## NOTICES.

**BETTS' MAP of INDIA, Library edition,** mounted on cloth and folded in case—size 42 inches by 36.

*** This is a very convenient Map, being sufficiently large to be clear and distinct without being too bulky and expensive, Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

**ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words** and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12; free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

A really good Filter, and the only one that retains its powers undiminished for an unlimited period.

**MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co.** respectfully solicit the attention of those who desire the above desideratum to

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER,

A large consignment of which has just been received.

The following is a summary of the results to impure water by using this Magnetic body as a filtering medium :—

First—By this substance water is deprived of colour, taste, and odour, arising from chemically dissolved organic matter, such as peat, decayed wood, and vegetation,—all of which it converts into Carbonic Acid. It also arrests the putrefactive decomposition of the same matters, and the ordinary fermentation so often observed in river water on sea voyages.

Second—The deleterious gases, such as sulphuretted or phosphuretted hydrogen, so often found in impure water, are, by this Magnetic substance, forced into combination with Ozonized Oxygen, and thereby rendered harmless.

Third—According to experiments by Professors Brande, Clark, and Mr. Spencer, made for the Corporation of Liverpool, water filtered through this substance has no action on lead.

Fourth—Water filtered magnetically does not afford nourishment to animal or vegetable life, from the organic matter by which it is supported being converted into carbonic acid.

Fifth—Water in passing through this filter is deprived of sulphur, and even arsenic, should any of these substances exist in solution. It also deprives the strongest Chalybeate waters of their iron. It has done so at Southport for eight years, the supply being Chalybeate.

Sixth—By the magnetic substance, the hardness of chalk waters is materially reduced.

Seventh—It is the only Filter which retains its power unimpaired for a lengthened period.

*** The very limited power of Charcoal as a filtering medium has been long known, but it is only lately that this has been clearly demonstrated. In a series of experiments conducted by Mr. G. Byrne, an eminent Civil Engineer, each succeeding gallon of water passed through charcoal was carefully analysed, and a regular decrease in the quantity of the impurities extracted was discovered, until at length it ceased to purify altogether, and in the end even gave back to the water some of the impurities first extracted.

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this country of a new substance of really great importance for the filtration of water; it is also one of the most important discoveries as tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Jury Report, Great Exhibition, 1862.)

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water." (Professor Wilson.)

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter as magical."—(M. Digby Wyatt.)

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. Hawksley, 1867.)

At the present time works on this principle are being constructed in Calcutta for the purification of eight million gallons daily of the Hooghly water, from drawings furnished to the Municipality by Mr. Spencer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

**PHOTOGRAPHS of VARIOUS PARTS of** INDIA.

By Bourne and Shepherd.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co. are Agents in Bombay for Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, and always have an extensive collection of their beautiful Photographs on hand : for the convenience of purchasers, a set of these Photographs has been mounted in a series of six Albums, each Photograph being numbered and named, so that selection may be made with the greatest facility. The pictures are Rs. 4 each, but an allowance is made on selecting a number to the amount of Rs. 100.

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THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMBAY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, by W. Sache, are now available, and comprise a variety of Views in the City and Island of Bombay, Bassein, Aurungabad, Thul Ghauts, the Caves of Ajunta, Ellora, and Elephanta. Each Photograph measures 12 by 10 inches, Price Rs 2-8.

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**THE PATENT PORTABLE GYMNA-**SIUM, with TRAPEZE and SWING, now available, price complete.......................Rs. 30

This Gymnasium supplies a want which has long been felt by those interested in physical education; persons of both sexes may use it, and all who follow sedentary occupations will derive great benefit from its use.

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**INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS for** CHILDREN.

AUNT LOUISA'S LONDON TOY BOOKS.

Containing six large coloured pictures, mounted on calico, titles as under—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hector the Dog | Life of a Doll |
| Frisky the Squirrel | Sing a Song of Sixpence |
| Edith and Milly's Housekeeping | Sea Side |
| The Robin's Christmas Eve | Country Pets |
| Robin Hood and his Merry Men | A Apple Pie |
| Pussy's London Life | Alphabet of Fruits |
| Railway A. B. C. | Nursery Rhymes |
| Childhood's Happy Hours | Proverbs of Solomon |
| Wonders of Providence | Joseph and his Brethren. |

Each Rs. 1-4.

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**MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY,** CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and** Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the un-**dersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first** class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch : its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

**T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.**
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

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**ROSSELET and Co.**
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
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Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

**MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s** Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

**KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SO-**LUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

and only by
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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

| | |
|---|---|
| Goa Powder | 12 as. per phial. |
| Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) | 12 as. „ |

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

## NOTICES.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of** clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

**NEW MUSIC just to hand Overland.—**

POLKAS.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Little Rosebud | 1 8 | Ten little Niggers | 1 8 |
| Pet of the Village | 1 8 | Sea Side | 1 8 |
| Les Oiseaux D'Angletere | 1 8 | Walking in the Zoo | 1 8 |
| Sea Shells | 1 8 | Village Chimes | 1 8 |
| Lillian | 1 8 | Canary | 1 8 |

SCHOTTISCHES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sea Shells | 1 8 | Twilight | 1 8 |
| Up in a Balloon | 1 8 | Not for Joseph | 1 8 |

WALTZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hilda | 2 0 | Woodland Whispers | 1 8 |
| Mabel | 2 0 | Not for Joseph | 2 0 |
| Belgravia | 2 0 | Fair Rosamond | 2 0 |
| Guards | 2 0 | Beautiful for ever | 2 0 |
| Harvest Moon | 2 0 | Mabel Gray | 2 0 |
| Bride of Hesse | 1 8 | Court Beauties | 2 0 |
| Erin's Hope | 2 0 | Silver Cloud | 2 0 |
| Mildred | 2 0 | Humming Bird | 2 0 |
| Il Bacio | 2 0 | Pall Mall | 2 0 |
| Galatea | 2 0 | Voice of Beauty | 2 6 |

GALOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Girls of the Period | 1 8 | Postman | 1 8 |
| Orpheus | 1 8 | St. Valentine | 1 8 |
| Galway Packet | 1 8 | Abyssinian | 1 8 |
| Glorioso | 1 8 | Not for Joseph | 1 8 |
| Firemans | 2 0 | Encore | 1 8 |
| Burlesque | 1 8 | Immensekoff | 1 8 |
| Coming of age | 1 4 | Zoo | 1 8 |
| Wind-Up | 2 0 | Prince Imperial | 1 8 |
| Velocipede | 1 8 | After Dark | 1 8 |
| Tramp | 2 0 | Snow Drift | 1 8 |
| Night Bell | 1 8 | Domino Noir | 1 8 |

QUADRILLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Juanita | 2 0 | Chignon | 2 0 |
| Original Lancers | 1 8 | Grand Duchess | 2 0 |
| Merry Bells | 1 8 | After Dark | 2 0 |
| Welcome Guest | 1 8 | London by Night | 2 0 |
| Bishop's Melodies | 1 8 | L' Enfant | 2 0 |
| Flowers of Beauty | 1 8 | Rage of London | 2 0 |
| Three little Kittens | 1 8 | Tommy Dodd | 2 0 |
| Les Jolis Oiseaux | 1 8 | | |

COMIC SONGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ten little Niggers | 1 8 | The Mermaid | 1 8 |
| Up in a Balloon (Ladies) | 1 8 | Man at the Wheel | 1 8 |
| Do. (Gentlemen) | 1 8 | The Tailor and the Crow. | 1 8 |
| Mouse Trap Man | 1 8 | Jack in Wires | 1 8 |
| I'm always a Swell | 1 8 | Oxford Joe | 1 8 |
| The Comical Ghosts | 1 8 | Tommy Dodd | 1 8 |

The above are English price, i. e. eight annas to a shilling.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HALF PRICE MUSIC
(or four annas to the shilling.)

**SOUNDY & Co.'s list of OLD** SONGS and LAYS of BY-GONE DAYS.

(The prices marked are shillings and pence, not rupees and annas.)

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| A Highland Lad (arranged by Kemp) | 2 0 |
| Auld Lang Syne | 1 0 |
| Auld Robin Gray | 1 0 |
| Black-eyed Susan | 1 0 |
| Ben Bolt | 2 0 |
| Blue Bells of Scotland | 1 0 |
| Blue bonnets are over the Border | 1 0 |
| Bonnie Dundee | 2 0 |
| Bonnie Prince Charlie | 2 0 |
| Britannia the pride of the ocean | 2 0 |
| Cease your funning | 1 0 |
| Charlie is my darling | 1 0 |
| Crazy Jane | 1 0 |
| Down among the dead men | 1 0 |
| Dear mother, I've come home to die | 2 0 |
| Home, sweet home | 1 6 |
| Here's a health to them awa' | 1 0 |
| Here's to the maiden | 1 0 |
| Highland Mary | 1 0 |
| Hope told | 1 0 |
| I've kissed and prattled | 2 0 |
| I have a silent sorrow | 2 0 |
| Ivy Green, The | 2 0 |
| Jock o' Hazeldean | 1 0 |
| Jolly young Waterman | 1 6 |
| Just before the battle | 2 0 |
| Just after the battle | 2 0 |
| Knowest thou the land | 2 0 |
| Lass of Richmond hill | 1 0 |
| Let me wander not unseen | 1 0 |
| Life let us cherish | 1 0 |
| Love and glory | 1 0 |
| Larboard watch | 2 0 |
| Love was once a little boy | 2 0 |
| Marsellais hymn | 1 6 |
| Mary's Dream | 1 0 |
| My native Highland home | 1 6 |
| My little Wife and I | 2 0 |
| Meet me by moonlight | 2 0 |
| Meet me in the willow glen | 2 0 |
| Mermaid (Old Ballad) | 1 0 |
| Nelson (Braham) | 2 0 |
| Not a drum was heard | 2 0 |
| Nobody coming to marry me | 1 0 |
| O bid your faithful | 1 6 |
| Oh ! the moment was said | 1 0 |
| Oh ! do you remember | 2 0 |
| O give me back my Arab steed | 2 0 |
| Oh no, we never mention her | 2 0 |
| Origin of gunpowder (Braham) | 2 0 |
| O steer my bark to Erin's Isle | 2 0 |
| Poor Mary Ann | 1 0 |
| Pilgrim of Love | 2 0 |
| Robin Adair | 1 0 |
| Roy's wife | 1 0 |
| Rest, warrior, rest | 2 0 |
| Rover's Bride | 2 0 |
| Sally in our alley | 1 0 |
| Scots, wha' hae | 1 0 |
| Storm (Clifton) | 1 0 |
| Tom Tough (Dibden) | 2 0 |
| Wapping old Stairs | 1 0 |
| We're a' noddin | 1 0 |
| White Cockade | 1 6 |
| Within a mile | 1 0 |
| Ye banks and braes | 1 0 |

SOUNDY & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

**TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in** Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

**TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR** of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

MR. CRAWFORD'S NEW BEEF MARKET,
ESPLANADE, Nos. 1 to 6.

**GLASS WARE, CROCKERY & ELEC-**TRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY. NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY, ALWAYS IN HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of Various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of Various Patterns, Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Ice Pitcher, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers; assorted Musical Boxes, German silver single Horse Harness, Birds and Parrot's Cages; Railway Wrappers Velvet, Brussel and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, }
Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6. }

PERFUMERY AND SCENT.

Improved Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powders, Powder Puff Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Maccassar Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salt, Smelling Salt, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet Bon Bon for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

OILMAN STORE MART.

**KHAN MAHOMED P., in thanking his** Constituents, European and Native, both in Bombay and Up-country, begs to intimate that his Mart is always replete with Oilman-Stores and Preserved Provisions, and is replenished by fresh supplies from England by every Mail, including—

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.

FRUITS.—Tart, Preserved Crystallised and in Syrup, &c., &c.

JAMS and JELLIES.—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.

FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered and Red Herrings, Sardine, Herring a la Sardine, &c., &c.

POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.

PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Cabbage, Piccalily, Walnuts, &c., &c.

SAUSAGES.—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.

VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushroom, &c., &c.

BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.

PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table-use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calf'sfoot and Sheepfoot Jelly.

SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine Fruits, Stawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.

SAUCE.—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives Capers, of every variety.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.

CHEESE French Butter, Bacon—Fresh, in every Mail—of choicest quality.

DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps' Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley and Cornflour, &c., &c.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONARY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely Palatable and Pleasant.

TEA, SUGAR and COFFEE in great variety.

N. B.—All Up-country orders executed promptly with strictest care and attention, at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Close to Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, }
Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6. }

**METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.**

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜, and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ⅜ and ½ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened dull, but at about 5 o'clock it was active for Colaba and Port Canning shares at increased rates of Rs. 1,650 ex-dividend and Rs. 295, respectively, for time.

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Barrow, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Way, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Fraser, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Rawlins, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Wellington.
Gibb, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Elliott, Assistant Surgeon, 95th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poorundhur.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Becke, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Kingston, Surgeon, on leave, to sea.
Barrow, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Lucknow.
Fraser, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Hydrabad Deccan.

### ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 5th August, 1869.

The following alterations and additions are to be noted in the last edition of the "Railway Rules" of this Presidency:—

I. In the second line of para 36 (page 9), after the words "the train to halt," enter the words "commanding and others" and at the end of the same para, add, "the carriage doors should not be opened until the halt has sounded, or the commanding officer has given permission for the men to get out."

II. At the end of para 37 (page 9) add, "the non-commissioned officers and men should be warned accordingly, before entering the train."

III. At the end of para 81 (page 19) add, "if considered necessary by the officers in command, who will give orders when the carriage doors should be opened."

IV. In the Railway Requisition, Form B., appendix columns should be entered under the heads "second class at second class fares," "for children of all classes over ten years of age."

2. All alterations and additions made, from time to time, in G. G. O. or G. O. C. should be noted in the "Railway Rules," at the time of their publication in General Orders.

No. 2,004 Acting Bombardier Mathew O'Dea, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, having been appointed Overseer Public Works Department, is transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 3rd July, 1869.

Armourer Sergeant Thomas Godier, No. 261, of the Corps of Armourers, at present attached to the Grand Arsenal, Bombay, is posted to the 3rd Hussars, and will join forthwith.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

10th Regiment, N. I.—Captain C. E. Blowers to retain the Quartermastership on promotion.

Sergeant Frederick Charles Somers, 18th Hussars, employed in the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 31st July, 1869.

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH AUGUST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London .. | Cotton | £1 15s. 0d. Nominal per ton |
| | Cases | £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,, |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,, |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,, |
| | Seeds | £0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. |
| Havre .. | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. Nominal. |
| | Coffee | Nominal |
| Overland ... | Steamers | £3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d. |
| China ... | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 10 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Nominal |
| Calcutta ... | Salt | Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag nominal. |

ARRIVALS.

| Aug | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Asia (s) | Paterson | Calcutta, July 13. |
| | Carnatic (s) | Jones | Suez, July 25. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Lalla Rookh | Willis | Calcutta. |
| | Columbian (s) | Hyde | China. |
| | Catharine Apcar (s) | Swanson | Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Annie Fleming, Garrick, to Java.
Ship Grand Duchess, Colvert, to Callao.
Ship Marietta, Evan, to Callao.

The ship Munsoory, to Moulmein, began to load yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 1 | Ganges | Quinn | Put back in want of ballast. |
| | Wilshere | Smith | Liverpool, April 12. |

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHAW—August 6th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of John A. J. Shaw, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BEATH—July 31st, at Chinsurah, the wife of John H. Beath, M.D., Army Medical Staff, of a son.

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**BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION**, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Sir R. COUCH. | Ven. ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE. |
| Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS. | Rev. C. T. WILSON. |
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| A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | Rev. C. GILDER. |

A. C. MOORE, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

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**DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA**, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN. | W. WEDDERBURN, Esq. |
| Hon. A. H. CAMPBELL. | Rev. G. C. REYNELL. |

Hon. Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

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REPORT OF THE

**BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.**

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

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**NOTICE.**

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

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# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

WE have laid before the public a full account of the Bank of Bombay shareholders' meeting, and the public verdict must be that the bank is in a sound position. Into the details, so lucidly set forth in the report, and so admirably expounded by the Chairman, Mr. Henry Forman, who surpassed himself on this occasion, we need not enter. The public is sufficiently familiar with the position of the bank, and any further exposition would be superfluous. But after the part we have taken in the controversy respecting the intrusive Bank of Bengal Agency we feel bound to direct especial attention to the just and spirited remarks of the Chairman on the Bengal Agency, and to the firm and strong resolution issued by the Government of India on the management of the Berar balances. Need we do more? Over and over again we have exposed the false pretences on which the Bengal Agency has endeavoured to maintain itself; we have helped to reduce the principals who support that Agency to a position of blank defiance to the Government; and it is with satisfaction that we see the statements we have made amply confirmed by the eloquent comments of the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay. The exposure of the doings in the Berars, followed by the publication of the Government Resolution, strengthens still more the invincible case now fully made out against the Bank of Bengal. It is proved to exist here on false pretences; it is obviously an intrusive exotic; it has been proved to be aggressive; its permitted existence is a practical breach of faith. But we we need not dilate on a theme so painful in all its elements to those who desire to look with pride on our boasted commercial morality. The Bank of Bombay has grown up and flourished and will flourish despite the insiduous attacks of a grasping rival; but that is no reason why the scandal of the Bank of Bengal in our midst should be allowed to continue.

The discussion on the disposal of the profits is valuable as showing one of the perils to which banks are perpetually exposed—the greed of short-sighted shareholders. Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee was an interloper who ought not to have been even present; but few will doubt that he was sent as the representative and spokesman of the more influential among the short-sighted party, not blessed with courage to speak for themselves. We have printed his speech, and we may be excused from wasting ink in answering his "arguments." But the general position of the question is so important that we may fairly devote to it some consideration. The Bank of Bombay is a new institution. It has received the support of the Government and the public on the assumption that its business will be conducted on sound principles; that its secretary and directors will look less to ephemeral profits and more to the stability and credit of the institution. Hitherto the management of the bank has been sound; and the directors have proved that they are inspired by an earnest resolve to maintain the character they have acquired. The proposal to carry a large slice of profits to the reserve fund was in the highest degree judicious, for it not only demonstrates the honest principles on which the bank is conducted, but it serves the purpose of providing against unforeseen contingencies. Now the opposition to that proposal was based on the short-sighted view that the bank is not to be a stable but a transitory institution, living for the year or the half-year, and not for a long period of time. The directors and shareholders who supported it were desirous of playing the short instead of the long game; of netting all they could today without a thought for the morrow; of weakening the constitution, if not of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The plea that the profits were earned with their money is admissible only on the ground that the bank exists from hand to mouth; whereas sound principle require that not only in ordinary banking operations, but in the disposal of profits, due regard should be paid to the future. We are astonished that as many as twelve shareholders and one director could be found to sustain by their votes a motion inimical to the well-being of the bank, and destructive of public confidence in its prudence. The shareholders had themselves only in mind. But there is really another party to the bargain—the Depositors; and still another party—the Government. With what distrust would depositors have regarded an institution which divided nearly the whole of the profits and neglected the reserve fund? In what light would the great public depositor—the State—have looked at an institution which betrayed so little care for the future? We have no hesitation in saying that had the imprudent party succeeded, the bank would have suffered a heavy blow, and would have forfeited the high position to which it has attained. Happily Prudence prevailed, and continued public confidence in the bank is the reward.

Mr. Cleveland's proposal respecting the unallotted shares, whatever may be its other merits, is, at at all events, proof that Bank of Bombay shares are held to be good things; things worth arguing for; things worth getting. This movement is all the more remarkable because the astute lawyer, as he candidly confessed, was originally hostile to the establishment of the new bank, and one of those who preferred the prospects of amalgamation to re-construction. His conversion, his eagerness to have a slice of the unallotted shares, the ardent, adroit, and persistent fashion in which he fought for them at the meeting, affords a striking proof of their value in the estimation of the public. But neither his longing nor his ability as an advocate prove that he was in the right. He wants to secure for the shareholders in the old bank all the shares issued by the new; and he founded himself on the arrangements made and promises uttered when the bank was formed; when Mr. Cleveland was "seduced" from his first love—Amalgamation—by the alluring charms of his second—Re-construction. But surely he puts a forced and non-natural interpretation of the promise which made him unfaithful. There was no promise that when the time for allotment came, all the reserved shares should go to the old shareholders; there was only a promise that each shareholder should have the option of taking the shares in the proportion of one to two. Any other interpretation implies a one-sided bargain. Mr. Cleveland's argumentation amounts to this—that should the old shareholders not take the reserved shares, then the directors must keep them in their coffers. If the directors were bound to allot the shares to old shareholders and to no one else, then it might happen that, though the public wanted them never so much, they could not have them, even if the old shareholders would not touch the shares. We cannot help looking at the speech of Mr. Cleveland as framed to meet the circumstances—namely, that the shares are worth having. Indeed, had the profit earned been much less, we doubt whether the question would have been raised at all. It is because the bank is flourishing that the old shareholders desire to get hold of these reserved shares. The motive is very excuseable, though, as we think, the position framed to support the demand springing from it is not tenable. Looking, as being in some degree a spokesman for the public, we have a right to do, mostly at the future welfare of the bank, and desiring its stability and augmented prosperity, we agree with the sensible views of Mr. Henry Maxwell, and think that it would be wise to sell the bulk of the 1,900 shares to the public and place the premium to the credit of the reserve fund. But that is a course which, we candidly confess, requires for its execution self-denial, and a larger regard for the strength of the bank than that which governs the ordinary shareholder. As it is the old shareholders have had their option; they were duly informed that all applications must arrive before a given day; those who applied have been satisfied by the performance of the original engagement to give unto all applicants shares in the proportion of one to two; and we think that the balance not applied for, and therefore not allotted, with great propriety and an eye to the stability of the bank, might be allotted to the public for the benefit of the reserve fund. Although we regret that such was not the decision of the meeting, we cannot but consider the Cleveland incident as a striking testimony to the high position won by the bank, and consequently, in itself, an incident gratifying to all the friends of the new institution. Perhaps between now and September prudence and foresight may yet prevail.

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LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. G. ANDERSON, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, vice Colonel Wallace, C.B., whose tenure of office has expired.

Do many of our English readers find their home letters sometimes take a trip to Banbury before coming out to Bombay? The Military Letter which should have reached us last week did this—not by any fault of its own, for "Bombay" was plain and big at the bottom of the address, "Marseilles" equally plain in a corner at the top, and postage to the value of two shillings and two pence in the other corner. The same thing happened two or three months ago, causing us then, as it has done in this instance, a good deal of disappointment, and a loss, besides, which can be estimated in rupees. It may not matter much whether the Duke of Argyll or Mr. Grant Duff has a full or a thin house to listen to his Indian Budget, but it is surely reasonable to insist that the English Post Office should recognise the geographical fact that there is a place called Bombay, and that it is not in Oxfordshire. We are glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the care and accuracy with which the onerous work of "sorting" appears to be performed on the steamers between Suez and Bombay. We have not had one occasion to complain, and others, we are sure, will agree with us in pronouncing the system of "sea-sorting" a decided success.

### SEARCH FOR THE WRECK OF THE THUNDER.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that the steamer Jumna, belonging to the Port Canning Company, which went down to search the face of the Sunderbunds for the wreck of the Thunder has returned unsuccessful. The search, however, cannot be said to have been satisfactory, as we are informed that on the landing of the first boat's crew to search inland the serang was seized by a tiger, and the rest of the crew refused to proceed. The captain of the Jumna endeavoured to persuade them to attempt to find the body of the serang, and fired his gun several times into the jungle with the hopes of frightening the tiger, but they remained obstinate in their refusal to land again, and the Jumna returned without the serang, or any information as to the wreck.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, AFT.

IN the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff submitted the Indian Budget. He took a hopeful view of the condition of the country, and advocated a reduction in the military expenditure, the continuation of public works within responsible limits, and the inculcation of economical habits in the Indian public mind.

Mr. Crawford defended the Indian railway companies from any charges of extravagance, and declared it to be his opinion that the Government construction of railways should be confined to Native States.

Sir Stafford Northcote urged that Government ought to proceed cautiously with the railway scheme. He took a sanguine view of the future of India, and hoped the time would come when Government would abolish the export duties, which were alike wrong in principle and injurious to both countries. In conclusion Sir Stafford said that he believed the Government of India was in safe hands both in India and at Home.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Denison, said that the whole subject of the Punjaub Tenancy Act was engaging the attention of the Duke of Argyll.

The East Indian Loan Bill has been printed. It empowers the Council to raise in England £8,000,000, of which £4,000,000 are exclusively to be devoted to the construction of railways.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera 10⅜d.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 10⅜d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, but prices are maintained.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following letters:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—We beg to hand you a translation of a circular addressed by the president of the Suez Canal Company to the chairmen of the various Chambers of Commerce.

The president's appeal for an extension of the steam-ship trade between Europe to the East should not be made in vain, especially as concerns Bombay, where there certainly appear to exist the finest openings for several additional lines of steamers, without damaging in any way the well earned success of the two steam companies which at present monopolise the trade.—We are, dear sir, yours truly,

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

M. DE LESSEPS' LETTER.

PARIS, 10TH JULY.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I hasten to communicate to you an announcement, important to commerce and shipping, which I have just published in various journals, and which you will oblige me by bringing to the notice of merchants and shipowners in your city.

I need not call your attention to the importance of the accompanying document, which fixes definitively the date for the opening of the Suez Maritime Canal for through navigation; but permit me to ask you, sir, to be kind enough to point out to your principal shipowners and merchants the extreme importance which attaches to a prompt and facile development of trade between Europe and the Far East.

Merchandise transmitted from the West to the East, or *vice versa*, being at present subject either to the delays of a voyage round the Cape, or to the disadvantage of transhipment in Egypt, trade is comparatively restricted; but as soon as the barrier is removed, and the distance between the East Indies and Europe reduced by one-half, the new route will open the market in Asia to all European goods, and in Europe to all the produce of Asia.

This great commercial change must be prepared for from the present time, and means of transport provided sufficient to meet the demand.

Therefore I pray you, sir, to impress upon the shipowners and merchants of Bombay the necessity of creating sufficient means of transport to respond to the commercial changes which the opening of the Suez Canal will produce.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

(Sigd.) FERD. DE LESSEPS, President,
Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez.

### KATTYAWAR.

THE ASSAULT UPON A MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 2ND AUGUST.—There has been a break in the weather for the last few days, and it is rather close and oppressive. Sowing operations are being proceeded with.

It is perhaps not generally known that a branch of the Irish Presbyterian Mission has been for some time located here. Whether the labours of the missionaries have been attended with success or not, the reports of the Mission can better tell.

I am induced, however, to notice the existence of this Mission from the fact of there having been a tempest in a teapot since Thursday last, the particulars of which I shall briefly sketch.

A young man named Krishnaram, who is a relation of the head English schoolmaster, was employed for some time as master of the Mission School in the station bazaar, and had thus occasion to come in contact frequently with the missionary and his catechist, a converted Banian named Khemchund. On Monday week Krishnaram went to the Mission house and for some cause or other thought proper to remain there until Thursday last, when on a summons being issued for his appearance in the Court of Small Causes to answer a suit filed against him he was compelled to put in an appearance there. While in Court the lad's elder brother, named Jeykrishna, begged to be allowed to converse with his brother. The Court refused to permit religious discussions, but did not object to the brother having an interview in a private room. The result of the interview was that Krishnaram preferred a request to the Court to be allowed to return to his friends, as he had no desire to stay at the Mission house. The Court declined to interfere in the matter and he returned to his house. The Mission has thus lost a hopeful convert, and his friends have had a lost sheep restored.

Matters, however, did not end here. On Saturday, the missionary, Mr. Gillespie, appeared before the station magistrate, and lodged a complaint of criminal force and assault against the would-be convert's brother Jeykrishna, who appeared to-day to answer the said charge. The defendant was assisted by three learned members of the legal profession, of the Hindoo persuasion, and the prosecution was unassisted. It appeared in evidence that a few hours before the boy's attendance at the Court of Small Causes on Thursday last, Mr. Gillespie and his catechist Khemchund, on returning to the Mission house from the residence of the promising lad where they had been to remove his box and books, was followed by the defendant, who attempted to prevent the box being taken off, and collected a party of school-boys who mobbed the missionary and his assistant and pelted them with mud. The case has not come to a conclusion yet, but I anticipate that it will end in a small fine being imposed on the defendant.

Judging calmly and dispassionately of the matter, I cannot help thinking that the missionary, who is a young man and fresh in the country, is very much misled by his catechist Khemchund, who appears to be unpopular with the community; and I think that his removal to another station is likely to further the cause of the local Mission to a greater extent than all the street preaching he practices.

Contrary to expectation the telegraph office has not yet been opened. This may in a great measure be attributable to the late heavy rains.

### RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 1st August, 1869.

| Open 872 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 57,634 | 6 | 10 |
| Merchandize | 1,40,664 | 2 | 3 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,402 | 10 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 1,387 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 2,01,088 | 11 | 1 |
| Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ... Total Rs. | 1,74,492 | 6 | 5 |
| Increase | 26,595 | 4 | 8 |

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 16TH JULY.

TELEGRAPHIC extension and development, and speculation in telegraphic shares, have been leading features in the commercial record of the week. For the moment this kind of enterprise has supplanted almost every other in public notice. A great many circumstances have conspired to push it into the foreground during the past week, and to make it a prominent medium for extensive Stock Exchange dealings. First of all, there is the Government measure for purchasing the various lines, the effect of which will be to distribute nearly seven millions sterling among people who will reinvest the whole amount if possible in the same description of property by which they have already done so well. Then there is the idea that the Government, having done so much, will extend the sphere of its operations, and, not content with acquiring all the lines within the kingdom, will also buy up those that connect us with the Continent. Next, there is the successful laying of the French Atlantic cable, which has reduced deep-sea telegraphy to a very simple business indeed, and made the future accomplishment of the Red Sea and of the Chinese and Australian extensions matters of as much certainty as, in the nature of things, such works can ever be. Again, there is the progress of the Indo-European line, which has not been much talked about of late, but which has just forced itself on our notice by the announcement that the Black Sea portion of that cable has been submerged without mishap. Everywhere people see this form of enterprise extending and prospering, and they want to share in it. The consequence is a purchasing right and left of telegraph companies' stocks, and a rise in prices all round. There is no reason whatever for the mania which at present prevails on the subject beyond the general anxiety to participate in those profits which handsome dividends and the lucrative bargains made with Government have led people to think may be expected from telegraphic companies sooner or later. It is needless to add that this speculation is, like many others, quite overdone. Considering that the Government have not yet acquired even the inland wires, it is absurd to talk of an extension of their arrangements for another year at least—if then. The idea is as great a delusion as that propagated by the *Daily News*—and which I contradicted, I think, in my last—to the effect that the Government intend handing over the repair and maintenance of all the lines to a private company—presumably the Telegraph Construction Company. In the present bill the full scope and extent of the Government proposals is seen, and there is not the slightest intention to go beyond them. As for taking a contract for the repairs of the wires, the idea is simply a speculative opinion bounded on an ingenious balancing of probabilities. It is premature, but it is something more; there is not, at the date I write, the shadow of a foundation for it. So far, then, as these expectations influence them, buyers of telegraph shares at the present high prices are doomed to disappointment. Nor is the Government Bill so safe as one could wish. If the parliamentary heavens were unclouded, there would be no fear whatever, but there is a bare possibility that this, like other useful measures, may be elbowed out of the way by the pressing urgency of the Irish Church crisis. The House of Commons was to have discussed the second reading of the Telegraphs Bill at a morning sitting on Tuesday last, but was unable to do so by the precedence given to the Cattle Bill, and the morning sitting to-day has been given up altogether in order that the Commons may finish the debate on the Lords' Amendments to the Irish Church Bill. There is of course a fair chance of the measure being pushed to the front on Tuesday next, but even then a conference with the Lords may stand in the way of all other business. The fate of the Telegraphs Bill hangs in fact by a thread: if the Lords succumb to the Commons on the Irish Church question legislation will go on smoothly to a close; if they stand out, an immediate prorogation will give the *quietus* to all ordinary business for some months at least.

However, speculation in telegraph stocks goes on as if the State were about to buy up every line at an enormous profit to the lucky owners, or as if 20 per cent. dividends were to be the indefeasible prerogative of every company which elected to remain independent. Within the last fortnight Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's stock has risen from 20 to 26; Anglo-Mediterranean, from 14 to 16½; British Indian Submarine, from 5 to 6¾; Mediterranean Extension, from 4 to 5½; Submarine, from 140 to 165; Electric and International, from 255 to 265; and British and Irish Magnetic, from 170 to 177. The knowing ones, who foresaw nine months ago what was the next direction speculative activity would take, have done well. The silly ones, who after a long interval go into the thing in the idea that the rise will see no limits, will bye-and-bye have to chew the cud of bitter fancy in the contemplation of falling markets. Certainly some of the stories circulated are quite sufficient to fill outsiders with a boundless faith in the lucrativeness of everything telegraphic. Some weeks ago I mentioned that a new company had been brought out to buy the Northern Telegraphic cables connecting England and Scotland with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The prospectus was issued by Messrs. Hambro, and the scheme was a tremendous success—eight times the number of shares to allot being applied for. The amount to be paid by this company for the five cables and plant was stated as £420,000. I am assured the actual cost of these cables to the original proprietors, the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, was only £180,000. Perhaps the goodwill and the certainty of success derived from the ground already gained are quite worth the difference; but people do not look into that—they simply regard the prospect of profit as infinite and worth paying any money for, and therefore they subscribe for or buy up anything that is offered.

Naturally enough, this is the time for launching new schemes. I believe I may inform your readers that the prospectus of a company to lay a cable from Falmouth to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta, will very soon be issued. The directors will include representatives from the Anglo-Mediterranean and the British Indian Submarine boards, besides one or two independent men of character, among whom will be Mr. Massey, the late Financial Secretary for India, whose chairmanship of the abortive Direct Indian and Australian line I mentioned some months ago. This new cable is intended to complete the European section of the proposed direct submarine line between England and Bombay, of which the Red Sea cable will supply the Asiatic half, so that India messages may avoid the Continental wires altogether. As soon as the scheme is launched successfully, of which no doubt is entertained, the Chinese and Australian extensions will next be introduced, all by the same combinations. I need hardly say that the Telegraph Construction Company will have the making of the cables.

The Indo-European Company have, as already stated, laid their Black Sea cable, and that in the Azof to Kertch will also be submerged at once. What progress they are making with the land portion I hardly know, although I am told that in Mingrelia they are encountering unexpected difficulties. The shares are still at a discount in this market.

Finney, the manager of the English Joint-Stock Bank, whose case was mentioned in a previous letter, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday to the charge of misappropriating the Bank's funds and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. There were several counts in the indictment, which were aggravated by the charge of perjury, and as the evidence was perfectly clear the accused exercised a wise discretion in anticipating the inevitable rather than facing the accumulated weight of all the charges in succession. His counsel appealed for mercy on the ground that his client had a wife and eight children, and I presume the appeal had some effect.

The Bank rate was reduced yesterday from 3½ to 3 per cent. It had been generally expected that this step would be taken, and some were sanguine enough to look for a reduction of 1 per cent., but the present directors are a cautious body and pick their steps warily. I have no doubt, however, that another downward movement will take place very soon. Business is very dull again; there is no demand for money, and no revival is expected now before the winter. Any little activity in one direction is more than neutralised by stagnation in another; the cotton trade alone is flat enough to injuriously affect the money market. New loans there are none worth mentioning, and as for the speculation in telegraph shares, it is at the best small, limited, and local.

The following is a comparative statement of British cotton manufactures exported to Bombay in the first six months of this year, as compared with the first half of 1868 and 1867.

| | | Plain Cottons. | Dyed and Coloured Cottons. | Printed Cottons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | Yards | 105,847,207 | 11,166,283 | 6,509,729 |
| 1868 | ,, | 124,782,645 | 13,024,431 | 6,446,826 |
| 1867 | ,, | 112,784,360 | 12,376,421 | 7,227,246 |

The quantity of twist was 2,465,206 lbs. in the last six months, against 2,789,145 in the first half of 1868 and 2,080,734 in the first half of 1867. To Kurrachee there is a falling-off of about 50 per cent. as compared with last year. To Calcutta and China the relative proportions are much the same as to Bombay—that is to say, a decrease of about 20 per cent. all round.

As may be inferred from what I have stated, complaints from Lancashire get worse than ever. Unless things improve speedily I really do not know what is to become of that unfortunate county. Cotton is so scarce still, compared with our usual supplies and relatively to the consumption, that only a restricted production saves us from an absolute famine of the article. This week the stock shows a slight increase in consequence of freer arrivals, but that will not go far, and the slightest revival of manufacturing demand sends prices bounding upwards. It is to me amazing that India does not make greater exertions to supply with more and better cotton such a market as this—a market which is sure to continue good under any circumstances for more than another twelve months. The position of manufacturers is not a bit improved now from what it was six months ago, unless it be called improving to get more and more impoverished every day. There are a few small failures every week still, and only a few days ago the monotony of misery was varied by a run on the Preston branch of the Lancaster Bank. It only lasted a few hours, and is ascribed to the general disquietude prevailing.

I observe that Messrs. A. Collie and Company, of Manchester, in their circular, out to-day, speak of the largely increased shipment of plain cottons to Calcutta and Bombay in June, and say that the increase is likely to be maintained in July and August, "if the intended destination of the recent purchases be not in the meantime changed." They also anticipate a good home trade in the autumn, dealers' stocks being small and harvest prospects good. I don't agree with them in their anticipation, though I earnestly hope it will be realised.

## POLITICAL LETTERS.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

THE Abyssinian War Committee has commenced its sittings this week. Sir Stafford Northcote was the first witness examined, and the purport of his evidence was that he and his colleagues had acted with the best intentions, and been perfectly candid and straightforward with the House of Commons, and that, as they had considered it good policy to give *carte blanche* for the expedition to the Government of Bombay, the responsibility for the heavy expenditure really lay with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues (including, of course, Lord Napier). Sir Stafford had, however, the courage to add that he regarded the success we obtained in Abyssinia as cheaply purchased at the price. There will be nothing new in the evidence till the witnesses from Bombay are examined. I suppose Lord Napier himself will be here in a week or two, and there are one or two officers now in this country who can give the committee a good deal of valuable information about the transport and commissariat service during the war. Parliament will soon begin to be very familiar with the history of Bombay; for, as the Bombay Bank Commission may be looked upon as a Court of Inquiry appointed to report upon the adminstration of Sir Bartle Frere, so this committee has for its special object to ascertain whether Sir Bartle Frere's successor has been doing his duty. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald accepted the responsibility of conducting all the arrangements of the war except the actual military operations; and, whatever the report of the committee may be, I am sure he may count on a generous appreciation of his services both by Parliament and the country. Still, the report may be expected to be useful, as throwing light on the condition of our military organization, and letting the public see whether any and what reforms in it are needed.

The Duke of Argyll has fixed Monday, the 19th instant, for his Indian financial statement, and has promised to lay on the table of the House of Lords, on the same day, the despatch from the Government of India on the railway system, which will, it is understood, put a stop to the creation of guaranteed companies to construct your great lines of communication. It is odd that, while the Duke was giving this notice in the Upper House, Mr. Grant Duff, in the House of Commons, was saying, in answer to a question put to him, that he could not yet name a day for bringing on the Indian Budget. The representative of the India Office in the Lower House is generally regarded as the man responsible for the management of the finances; and, when the Secretary of State, though himself a member of the House of Lords, takes this duty out of the Under-Secretary's hands, and does not even tell him beforehand what his intentions are, it looks very much as if he were bent on giving a decided snub to his subordinate. Nor is it improbable that the Duke of Argyll—a pragmatical Scotchman, with very high notions of his own dignity—was annoyed at the liberty Mr. Grant Duff took in speaking about the business of his office last week with a want of caution unusual in our Under-Secretary, and determined to punish him by making the financial statement himself. The Secretary and Under-Secretary resemble one another too closely in intellect and temperament to get on very well together; and if they *both* wish to make financial statements, which are certain to be formidable essays on the whole system of government in India, I am not surprised at the want of eagerness of Lords and Commons to take part in an Indian debate.

A Parliamentary paper has been published this week, containing copies of correspondence relative to the routes from British Burmah into Western China, but not including Captain Sladen's report, which has not yet been received at the India Office. The correspondence is mostly of old date, but there is an interesting report by the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Fytche, dated 18th July 1868, in which he submitted to the Government of India "proposals connected with a survey of the countries between Tounghoo, in British Burmah, and Kiang Hung, on the Cambodia river, with a view to the eventual construction of a telegraph line with Western China." The Governor General in Council, in September last, replied that he very much questioned the expediency or feasibility of such a line, on account of there being no regular Government in the country through which it would pass, and the difficulty of making arrangements for its efficient management and use, especially at the terminus in Western China. Besides, the project would require the services of officers who were wanted to do urgent work in India itself, and money which the Government of India could ill spare. The despatch winds up with these words:—"As the circumstances of the case seem so adverse from every point of view, His Excellency in Council is not desirous that any projects should be entertained for exploring the countries which lie between British Burmah and Western China." The Duke of Argyll, however, in a despatch dated 29th April last, has overruled this decision. "Her Majesty's Government," says his Grace, "are desirous of promoting any measure which may have the ultimate effect of facilitating intercourse between India and China, with a view to the interchange of mercantile commodities and the development of the resources of the two countries; and they are anxious also to advance, by such explorations as are here suggested, the interests of geographical science. The settlement of the present question is regarded with considerable interest by large and important mercantile communities in this country, and I should be glad, therefore, if the proposal now before me, which has the support of Colonel Fytche, could be carried into effect, provided that the necessary operations of the survey can be undertaken without entailing upon your Government any embarrassment or inconvenience in the shape of political complications, and if they should not involve any undue expenditure of the public money. With respect to the latter point I should wish to receive from you some estimate of the probable expense."

In the lull of politics this week public attention has been greatly occupied with the "row" between Lord Carington and Mr. Grenville Murray. Lord Carington has been chiefly known in London hitherto as the hero of a story connecting his name with that of a Prince of the Blood, on whom he is said to have used his fists freely and effectively some time ago, in a slight quarrel about a famous French actress. Mr. Murray is the "Roving Englishman" who used to write in *Household Words*, and in his correspondence with the committee of the Conservative Club he speaks of the Duke of Buckingham as his "relative," though the relationship is, according to the town gossip, of a kind that few men would care to make a boast of. Into the merits of the dispute that brought these two gentlemen into the police court I need not enter, as I have not seen the articles in the *Queen's Messenger* which provoked Lord Carington to attack Mr. Murray, and all that followed is recorded in the newspapers. But the scene in Marlborough-street police-court is well worth study as an illustration of the absurdity of the popular belief that there is equality for all Englishmen before the law. Anything more disgusting than the toadyism of the magistrate from first to last it would be impossible to conceive. Had the "row" occurred between two common men, the case would have been disposed of in ten minutes. As it was, it took two hours, in consequence of the obsequiousness of the presiding magistrate to the noble defendant and the men of rank who crowded the court, and even the disgraceful riot at the end of the hearing hardly moved Mr. D'Eyncourt to an expression of impatience. Whatever may be Mr. Murray's character, it would have been a good thing to interrupt the career of a young nobleman who seems to think he can go through the world punching people's heads; but Lord Carington's experience of the Marlborough-street police-court must rather have served to encourage the opinion which he evidently cherishes, that laws are not made in England to punish peers of the realm as if they were merely common persons.

J. M. M.

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LONDON, 16TH JULY.

THE House of Commons has made short work of the Lords' amendments. Since Mr. Gladstone first took in hand the great work which is now nearly accomplished, his whole nature seems to have been changed. Instead of spoiling the effect of a great policy, and driving his followers to despair by hesitations and subtle compromises unintelligible to ordinary minds, he has with unswerving pertinacity upheld the original plan of the Irish Church Bill. In the old days the policy of "concurrent endowment" would have had special attractions for him; now, he contemptuously speaks of it as "promiscuous" endowment, and declares that the supposed reaction of public opinion in favour of it is an "old wives' fable." The *Times*, which has been on the wrong tack altogether about this question, and which evidently fancied in the beginning that there would be a strong majority in the House of Lords for a small scheme of levelling-up, and that Mr. Gladstone might give way as Mr. Disraeli did on the minority clause in the Reform Bill, was fairly confounded by the firm attitude of the Prime Minister, and threw up the cards yesterday morning in a pet, and says the bill must be allowed to pass without material alteration. In face of the overwhelming majority by which the House of Commons last night rejected concurrent endowment, there is no chance that the Lords will insist on their amendment. Indeed, the majority of the Upper House are probably opposed to it; for when a direct vote on the question was taken, the Government had an easy victory; and, though Lord Stanhope's amendment was afterwards carried by a small majority, a number of peers voted for it merely in the hope that Government might be induced to accept it, and will abandon it now that the decision of the House of Commons to have nothing to do with it has been unmistakeably pronounced. Lord Salisbury and Lord Grey are no doubt sincere in their belief in the "old wives' fable" of reaction; and probably the former noble lord, when the bill goes back to the Upper House, will make a final speech in vindication of his own "statesmanship." The Marquis may also be expected to offer a fresh demonstration of the curious theory he has formed as to the position of the House of Lords in the constitution—that their lordships are bound to obey public opinion, but have the right of private judgment in determining what that opinion may be—a theory which leaves it open to any peer to approve a measure which has been approved by the constituencies and the House of Commons, if he happen to take the fancy into his head that there is somewhere or other a public opinion which either is or may hereafter be on his side. Public opinion, in fact, according to this theory, is not the will of the nation expressed in a constitutional way, but the individual caprice of any wilful nobleman who chooses to misread the signs of the times. But the bill is safe enough now, in spite of theories and prejudices. The net result of the Lords' opposition will be to secure perhaps another million in all for the disestablished Church; but the country need not grudge the money to have the question settled. The *Times* of to-day has a mischievous and ungenerous article, pointing out how imperfectly the plan of establishing religious equality in Ireland is carried out by a bill which leaves the Church of the minority in possession of so much valuable property. But, notwithstanding the necessary imperfections of the bill, it cannot but be accepted by all Catholic Irishmen but those who are "irreconcileable," as a message of justice and peace. It gives them far more than they dared to hope for only three years ago, and it effectually disposes of that "sentimental grievance" which we have always been assured the imaginative Irish people resented far more bitterly than the monopoly by the Protestant clergy of all the Church property in the country. It is a great relief, too, to the Liberal party to have at last got rid of this establishment in Ireland without having been forced to create two or three new ones.

But it is not surprising that the veteran politicians of 1832 are appalled at the rapidity with which the new political generation is marching on. The Irish Church itself was a good tough institution that they had been slowly nibbling at for thirty years, and it is contrary to all their notions of progress that it should be demolished by Mr. Gladstone in a couple of sessions. Then, again, what can be more startling than the revolutionary change that has taken place in the feeling of the House of Commons with regard to the great land question, as exemplified in the division this week on the second reading of Mr. Locke King's Real Estate Bill? It is true that the direct consequences of that bill, which merely provides that, when a man dies intestate, his real property shall be divided, like his personal property, among his widow and all his children instead of going to the eldest son, may be but slight, and that there will be no "free trade in land" in this country until the process of transferring real property is made much cheaper and more simple. But the sentiment of the bill is entirely opposed to the old doctrine that the greatness of England depends on the maintenance of the eldest son and large estate system; and the speech of the Solicitor-General, who, representing the Government, ridiculed the maintenance of obsolete feudal distinctions between real and personal property, marks the commencement of a new era in our parliamentary history. Radical ideas are now in the ascendant, and men no longer hesitate to express them frankly, without regard for the constitutional fictions invented by former ages as barriers to freedom of discussion. It is only the other day that Earl Russell said in the Irish Church Debate that no man in his senses dreamt of making the land of Ireland, as well as the Church, the subject of a revolution; but, if his lordship live five years longer, he may discover that to the new school of Liberals not even the land of England is absolutely sacred.

The Government is, to say the least of it, by no means as strong in its foreign as it is in its domestic policy. Nothing could be more inconclusive than the debate of last Friday night on Central Asia, nothing weaker than the elaborate speech of Mr. Grant Duff, except, perhaps, the forcible-feeble congratulations which Sir Stafford Northcote dealt out, with his usual liberality, to all the speakers on both sides of the House, on the thoroughly satisfactory way in which the difficult subject under discussion had been treated. The substance of the Under-Secretary's statement was that we have made "no engagements" with Shere Ali, and Mr. Gladstone afterwards added that we had made no engagements with Russia; so that, as the *Daily News* says, it turns out we have really no policy in Central Asia. One would like to know the impression produced on Shere Ali's mind by these speeches, if they are translated to him. What can the Ameer think of the British Government, when he is told that his magnificent reception by the Viceroy had no serious meaning, and that we are no more bound now than we were before his interview with Lord Mayo to uphold his authority and independence? It would have been better never to abandon the policy of inaction than to exchange it for a hesitating policy which is to lead us, no one knows where, and which can benefit neither India nor Afghanistan. The only possible conclusion for any one who reads what is said and written here about Central Asia is that our politicians are either utterly bewildered or very insincere. Mr. Grant Duff devoted the greater portion of his speech to a laboured effort to prove that a Russian invasion of India is impossible; and then he contended that what we had acted with perfect wisdom in trying, (and yet not exactly trying but wishing) to create an independent kingdom in Afghanistan as a barrier against Russian aggression. The *Times* again, after ruthlessly demolishing Mr. Grant Duff's strategical and geographical fallacies, and showing that the same sort of people who now say, "Oh! the Russians are only at Bokhara, and can never get as far as Kandahar or the Khyber," said thirty years ago, "Oh! the Russians are only on the south bank of the Caspian, and it is impossible they can ever get as far as Bokhara," comes at the end of the article to the lame conclusion that our best preparation against invasion will be to care for the material well-being of the people of India. But no one desires that that well-being should be neglected. The only question is, whether that alone will do us much good when the time of trial comes. At all events, we can surely look after the happiness of the people quite as well if we determine to station at a military outpost at Quettah as if we act on Mr. Grant Duff's principles of campaigning, and wait till the enemy has traversed the pass before we attack him.

The *Times* of Monday, in the article just referred to, pays a high compliment to the Indian press, which I am anxious to call special attention to at a time when some of your contemporaries are very indignant at the way in which Sir Alexander Grant has spoken of Indian journalism. I must say for my own part that I consider Sir A. Grant's few contemptuous remarks on newspapers in India, and more especially the sneer—"But, on the whole, the Anglo-Indian fourth estate is not much respected and is not very respectable" (these were the exact words used in the Edinburgh lecture)—to be not only most offensive, but uncalled-for and unjust. It is not too much to say that Sir Alexander Grant is the last man who ought to speak ungenerously of the press of Western India; and even perhaps a few words of sympathy and encouragement might have been expected, and would not have come with a bad grace from him, whenever he found it necessary to lecture upon us to his friends at Edinburgh. For, up to the end of 1863, at all events, Sir A. Grant himself was a frequent contributor to Bombay newspapers, writing for a long time in the *Times of India*, and afterwards very steadily in the *Bombay Saturday Review*, and not only did he give me, as Editor of the *Review*, the inestimable advantage of his literary co-operation, but he even honoured me with his personal friendship. I remember, too, that, when Mr. Robert Knight got his testimonial from the natives in the beginning of 1864, Sir A. Grant went to the meeting and spoke of Mr. Knight's services as Editor of the *Times of India* in the most flattering terms. It may fairly be presumed, therefore, that in those days Sir A. Grant, who was himself always "much respected and very respectable," did not consider that he ran the risk of losing his character by associating himself, either in public or in private life, with Bombay journalists. In 1864 Sir A. Grant became Director of Public Instruction, and went to live at Poona; and I believe after his elevation he cut his connexion with the press. He certainly never wrote anything for the *Bombay Gazette* after it came into my hands in 1864; but Sir Bartle Frere was kind enough to tell the Bombay Bank Commissioners last November that in 1865, when he was Governor of Bombay, he generally read the leaders in the *Gazette* "with great attention," and he would hardly have done that if the Bombay newspapers had ceased to be respectable when Sir A. Grant gave up writing for them. Now, in addition to Sir B. Frere's testimony, we have the leading journal of the world saying of the whole Indian press that it is "conducted with great ability, spares no pains to obtain intelligence, and in its comments generally represents the opinions current in the best informed English and native society." The compliment is so marked and unusual (for the *Times* is necessarily, as a rule, very sparing of its praises) that one might almost suppose it was the intention of the writer to comfort the Indian press, as far as he could, for the loss of the good opinion of Sir Alexander Grant. Indian journalists have their faults, Heaven knows! it is not given to any class of men (except of course Oxford Dons) to be uniformly perfect—but I am sure there are very few amongst them, even if not of a specially "high stamp," who could be tempted to commit the meanness of seasoning a leading article with such sneers as Sir A. Grant has thought it becoming in him to use against former friends and associates.

J. M. M.

### SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE.

THE *Madras Mail* would "not be at all surprised to hear of Sir Arthur Phayre being appointed to succeed Mr. Bowring in Mysore. Sir Arthur Phayre is fifty-seven years old, and still a bachelor; but he is wedded to hard work, and where could his vent be gratified more easily than in Mysore, especially after Mr. Gordon has taken up his appointment as Judicial Commissioner? The Chief Commissioner of Burmah draws some Rs. 4,166, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore about Rs. 4,000 only. But the difference in climate is alone equivalent to another Rs. 1,000 in favour of the latter officer."

### ANOTHER POOTEE GHAZIE.

RUMOURS are still current about the doings in the Sunderbunds. It is now said that there are two Richmonds in the field. One man, said to be known as *Pootee Ghazie*, has been arrested on a charge of dacoity and obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty. He may be the "Simon Pure," or he may not; for it is said that, since he has been in prison, the dacoities continue, that they are accompanied with even greater violence, and that *Pootee Ghazie* is still at large. And it is said that while the police are busy with the charge against the alleged *Pootee* No. 1, they have left *Pootee* No. 2 in possession of the field.—*Indian Daily News*.

### A SINGULAR DISPUTE.

WE learn (says the *Englishman*) that some very unpleasant correspondence has taken place between a military officer holding high staff employ under the Commander-in-Chief, and a civil officer at Simla, owing to the former having his office out of British territory, (on account of a billiard table being attached to the house) and thereby impeding the service of legal processes on members of his establishment. If this is true we would simply ask the Government whether it would not be to the interest of Government to have the bulk of the head-quarters offices at the presidency instead of at Simla, on account of financial and other State considerations.

### TERRITORIAL CHANGES IN INDIA.

THE *Englishman* learns that as soon as the Government of India Bill has passed the Upper House in England, great territorial changes are likely to take effect in this country. The following are among the first:—

The Central Provinces are to be converted into Lieutenant-Governorship, which will comprise the districts now under the Chief Commissioner, and the addition of some others at present under the North-West Provinces Government, lying on the borders of Central India. Assam is to be made into a Chief Commissionership, thus relieving the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal somewhat of the heavy duties now devolving on him from the administration of the extensive provinces under his jurisdiction.

The creation, if practicable, of a new Chief Commissionership at Ajmere, is also spoken of.

### THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

ON Mr. Romaine's arrival in October next, the following changes will take effect in the Judge Advocate General's Department:—

One Judge Advocate General for all India (Mr. Romaine is to be the first incumbent.) Bengal and the minor presidencies are each to have a military officer as a deputy judge advocate general. The divisional officers will be styled simply Deputy Judge Advocates.

Salaries to these appointments have been fixed at *viz*:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. A. General in India | 4,166 | 0 | 0 |
| Deputy J. A., Bengal | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Madras | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Bombay | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |

The present incumbents to be continued in their appointments until otherwise disposed of.—*Englishman*.

### A REMINISCENCE.

THE recent Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination in London and the declaration that certain native candidates had mis-stated their age and thus rendered themselves ineligible for appointment, reminds us of Mr. Wotherspoon's case in 1847. Mr. Wotherspoon, W. S. Edinburgh, in order to procure an Indian cadetship for his son, expended some £1,100 in bribing a Captain Charretie, who prevailed upon Sir William Young, a director of the East India Company, to appoint young Wotherspoon to a Madras cadetship. The little "job" however oozed out, and Captain Charretie was found guilty of fraudulently obtaining and selling for money a cadetship in the E. I. Co.'s service, while Sir William Young was declared guilty of a conspiracy to obtain the appointment by sale. Young Mr. Wotherspoon, we presume, then returned from Madras to the bosom of his family. —*Madras Mail*.

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th, 12-4 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 4th August, via Russia, 12th July.

AKOLA, 6th, 6-30 A.M.—Office opened this day.

### INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock this evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 2nd and 3rd August.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 2nd August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th August is as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 3 2 | 0 5 |
| ,, Calcutta | 9 55 | 0 30 |
| ,, Madras | 14 47 | 7 54 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

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* The letter, dated the 9th ult., should have reached us by last mail but miscarried.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## BOMBAY.

**The Bank of Madras.**—At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras on July 30, the rates of interest of the Bank were lowered one per cent. all round.

**The s. s. Asia**, Captain Paterson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Rawlins and Mr. G. J. Roberts.

**Postal Notice.**—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Kurrachee, Bunder Abas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah, per s. s. Koina, on the 9th August (Monday) at 10 A.M.

**The Medow Street Obstructions.**—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, the Chief Magistrate fined four natives Rs. 10, for causing an obstruction in Medow Street, and expressed his intention to fine all that were convicted before him until the nuisance is stopped.

**Street Obstruction.**—Two native brokers were fined Rs. 10 each before the Chief Magistrate on Thursday for obstructing the thoroughfare near the Bank of Bombay. Other six men also were charged with a similar offence, and the hearing of the case against them was adjourned till Monday.

**Weather at Poona.**—The weather has been very hot and oppressive for several days. Yesterday was almost unbearable, more like a day in Bombay at the beginning of June than an August day in Poona. This ought to be the best month of our best season, but it has not set in very promisingly.—*Deccan Herald*, August 6.

**Poona Regatta.**—We understand that it is proposed to have the Regatta on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of September. The only objection to this arrangement s, that the Club Ball is fixed for the 2nd of September. It will be difficult, however, to fix three successive days at this season, without interfering with some public or private party.—*Ibid*.

**Programme of Music** to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | | |
| Asia and Chorus from Oberto | | Verdi. |
| Quadrille | Military | Kuhner. |
| Selection | Anna Bolena | Donizetti. |
| Waltzes | Corn Flower | Coote. |
| Galop | Valentine | Riele. |

**Prince of Wales Press Company.**—At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held yesterday afternoon at the office of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., secretaries and treasurers, Mr. H. Forman in the chair, the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last were received and adopted. It was unanimously resolved that a dividend of Rs. 350 per share be paid to the shareholders for the half-year ending 30th June last on and after the 11th inst.

**Inquest.**—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital touching the death of William Allan, a seaman. It appears that the deceased got some employment yesterday at the Shipping Master's Office and went and gave some money to the owner of the "Sailors' Return Tavern" where he lodged. Shortly afterwards he became very ill and was removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from heat apoplexy, induced by imprudent exposure.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

*Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, August 8th*, 1869.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 65 and 206.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 10, 272, and 143.

The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

St. John's Church,—Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 167.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 17. Anthem—"My God, look upon me."

The Offertory to be devoted to the poor.

Holy Trinity Church,—Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon, by the Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A. Hymns, 203 (Now, my tongue, the mystery telling), and 202 (O, wondrous type).

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A. Hymns 65 (Jesu! the very thought is sweet), 157 part 3 (O Jesu, Thou the beauty art), and 168 (To the name of our Salvation.)

St. Peter's Church,—Mazagon.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 185 and 222.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 164, 37, 10.

In the Harbour.

On board the ship Roslyn Castle, lying off Custom's Bunder, Morning Prayers and Sermon by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., at 11 o'clock A.M.

## DANGERS ON THE MALABAR HILL ROAD.

Mr. Charles Hallums, Superintendent of Police, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday and laid the following information:—"I am a superintendent of police in charge of the D Division and live at the Breach Candy road. Day before yesterday I saw several rocks in a semi-perpendicular position and jutting out from the hill on which the bungalow occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp stands and which is called Malabar Hill. About a month ago a very large portion of rock fell down from the hill, and part of it, some six or eight feet square and two and a half feet thick, rolled on to the public road. I believe about forty or fifty men were employed in removing the rocks from the road. The rocks abovementioned appear to be in a very dangerous position, and likely to fail at any moment, and cause injury to persons passing along the public road. I have ascertained from one Cooverbaee, woman, that she is the owner of that portion of the cliff on which the rocks abovementioned are. I charge her with omitting to take order with property in her possession, and thereby causing danger, obstruction, or injury to persons in a public way, and pray that she may be summoned and dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application.

## A CANDIDATE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Cornelius Curran, an European, was charged before Mr. R. H. Showell, at the instance of Mrs. Mary Ann Robinson, wife of Mr. Henry Robinson, engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with criminal intimidation, intentional insult, and criminal trespass.

The prosecutrix said—I am the lawful wife of Mr. Henry Robinson, and live at Nesbit Lane. I know one Cornelius Curran. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening of Saturday last, the 24th ultimo, the said Cornelius Curran came into my house. He asked me whether Mr. Robinson was at home. I replied he was not, and that he would come at 11 o'clock. He waited until 11 o'clock, and then fell on his knees, and raising his hands, swore that he should be hung next Sessions for the murder of Mr. Robinson. Two men named Kinnair and Ridley were present. I sent for a constable, and a native policeman came. Curran then threatened to strangle me. He said—"I have a good mind to strangle you." Before the policeman came the said Curran in the presence and hearing of the aforesaid two men, Kinnair and Ridley, called me a "dirty bitch and hussy," and used other offensive expressions. He left after the policeman came, and returned in about an hour when the house was shut up. I have prohibited him from entering my house or my compound. My husband has also warned him not to enter the premises.

Henry Robinson said—I am an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and live in Nesbit Lane. On the 24th July last, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, one Cornelius Curran entered my house. I asked "Who's that?" and I then saw him pass out of the house on to the public road. I was at this time sitting in the front verandah of my house. The said Curran entered by the back verandah. I walked into the compound and saw him take up two stones in his hands. He said in a loud tone to me, "These are for you; I shall murder you, and be hanged for your murder." He used other insulting and obscene language, and then went away. One Patterson, one Kinnair, and one Pell were present at this time in the compound. I had prohibited the said Curran entering my house on several occasions.

The magistrate examined a few witnesses and adjourned the case for further enquiry.

**The shortest voyage from America.**—The steamship Russia, Captain Latt, arrived at Queenstown at 8-14 p. m. on July 15, having left New York on the 7th inst at 3-24 p. m., thus making the shortest passage on record.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE BYCULLA STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me through your paper to let the stationmaster at the G. I. P. Railway station at Byculla know that it is by no means a treat to the passengers who have to take train from that station to have the flower-tubs recently placed at the station by way of ornament filled with horse-dung as was the case this morning? Let me tell him that if manure is really meant for the plants and not for the passengers, the better way would be to lay it at the root of the plants a little *under* the surface. By exposing it over the surface he defeats his prime object of nourishing his plants at the cost of unnecessary annoyance to the passengers.

A. F.

Bombay, 9th August.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 16th JULY.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Carnatic, Captain Paul B. Jones, anchored in harbour, with the English mail of the 18th ultimo. The Carnatic left Suez on 25th July at 10-40 A.M., reached Aden at 1-45 P.M. on the 30th, and sailed thence for Bombay at 9-40 on the same night. The following passengers were on board:—

From Southampton.—Captain W. Stretten, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shoebridge, Mr. G. D. MacCallum, and Mr. R. F. Stack.

From Marseilles—Lieut.-Col. de S. Barrow, Major Hastings Fraser, Capt. C. Way, Captain George Hutchinson, Messrs. C. Gandon, Y. C. Harris, Walpole, B. Wood, E. Wood, Geo. Bishop, Charles Wallis, R. Chaloner, C. W. Joseph.

From Suez—Mr. Joseph Avent.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 16.)

The Irish Church Bill passed the third reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 7. The Commons are now considering the amendments, most of which have been rejected by large majorities.

A protest against the bill has been signed by 47 Peers, headed by Lord Derby.

An important debate has taken place in the House of Commons upon the affairs of Central Asia; and another upon the treaty of Tien-tsin.

Sir Stafford Northcote will, next session, call the attention of Parliament to the relations between the Government of India and the Presidency Banks.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster have both withdrawn their resignations as members of the Reform Club.

The French Emperor has, substantially, conceded the rights demanded by the interpellations; and a new ministry is in course of formation.

The Orange demonstrations in Ireland on July 12 passed off without serious disturbance.

A committee is to be appointed to consider the proper relative positions of the colonels in the Indian and the British armies, but without power to make any proposals involving a charge upon the Treasury.

The Queen's Prize at Wimbledon was won by Corporal Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, who was also the winner in 1866. The Elcho Challenge Shield was won by Scotland.

The French Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid between Brest and St. Pierre.

The Queen's Plate at Newmarket was won by Lancet.

Two iron-clad turret ships, the Abyssinia and the Magdala, intended for the defence of Bombay, are being built on the Thames.

The Abyssinian Inquiry Committee has examined some additional witnesses, among them Mr. Turner and Mr. Dundas.

The Bishop of Linz, in Austria, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for uttering subversive doctrines, and he refused an offered pardon.

The government of Canada have agreed to the terms for the cession of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories.

Russia is said to have put forward a project for a great overland route from the Baltic through Persia to India, by which Lahore may be reached in eight days from London.

A number of Indian appeals have been disposed of by the Judicial Committee.

The bigamist who represented himself as General Haines, of the Madras Army, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A clergyman, one of the Secretaries to the Church Missionary Society, has recovered £5,000 damages from the London and North Western Railway, for injuries in a collision.

The late manager of the English Joint-Stock Bank has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for fraud.

A continuous submarine cable, entirely under English control, is about to be laid between England and Egypt.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Service: W. P. Masson, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—J. W. H. Campbell, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

Miscellaneous: Lord Taunton—Mr. William Jerdan—The Rev. Dr. Young—Dr. Yearsley—The Rev. Canon Thornton—Mr. W. Lee, Q.C.—The Rev. F. Dollman—Lord Kenyon—Lady Duff Gordon.

Among minor matters there has been a decision that the ladies in the gallery of the House of Commons shall continue to be screened by a grating from Parliamentary eyes, members having a wholesome dread of the place becoming a favourite haunt for amusement-seekers.

The Lords have thrown out Earl Russell's small measure for the creation of Life Peerages—it might have had better fortune but that just now the subject is felt not to be exactly that which the Commons should be invited to discuss.

## DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. H. A. Churchill C.B., Her Majesty's Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, has just arrived in this country on medical certificate. We are happy to hear that Mr. Churchill speaks with confidence as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone, from whom he has had letters of a date more recent than that of his reported murder. It is Mr. Churchill's opinion that Dr. Livingstone, having heard of the discovery of the Northern portion of Lake Albert Nyanza by Sir S. Baker, has directed his route in search of the Southern boundary of that lake, and that in the course of a few months it is probable that further news will be heard from Dr. Livingstone himself.—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

## DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

A deputation from the Society of Arts Indian Committee had an interview with the Duke of Argyll, at the India-office, on July 13. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Bazley, M.P., and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., Major-General Clarke, Colonel Haly, Captain Thackeray, Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Hyde Clarke, J. Cheetham, M. Turnbull, F. Hendriks, W. S. Thompson, Mr. Cassels, Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary of the Society of Arts, and Mr. W. G. Larkins, secretary of the committee. The points urged upon the Government were that the Indian Government should offer a money premium for the best manual on "Tea Cultivation," affording the greatest information to the intending planter, and that the Government of India should take steps for providing, by means of a Department of Agriculture or otherwise, for the diffusion of information, and for the encouragement of productions, after the manner of France and other countries. The subjects to which such recommendation would more particularly apply are:—Information respecting waste lands and the opportunities for acquiring or renting them; the various methods of agriculture which are or might be adopted in India; agricultural results and statistics; the use of manures; the cultivation of tea, coffee, cotton, silk, wool, and the other staples. The Duke of Argyll thought the object of the deputation a most desirable one, and promised to communicate with Lord Mayo on the subject.

## WIMBLEDON.

Wimbledon Camp is the talk of the week. The shooting has been more splendid than ever. One marksman has "done all that it is possible to do." The Queen's Prize has been won for the second time by the mild little Inverness watchmaker, Angus Cameron, who gained it in 1866. He was borne in triumph through the camp, but being a rigid abstainer, refused to take a single sip in honour of his triumph. England won in the International match, but has been utterly beaten for the Elcho Challenge Shield, which goes to Scotland, whom Ireland ran very hard denied, shooting much better than England. But we owe to India the most exciting match of all. The council of the Northern India Rifle Association ask the two best shots from each of the Elcho Shield eights to compete, and this crucial test was applied yesterday. First, England was beaten and Scotland and Ireland had a tie. Both got centres. Then both got bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards—and they did it again and again, excitement being now at its fiercest. Then, of the two last shots, Scotland's was the best, and Mr. Farquharson carries off the glory of the day. Mr. Malcolm, M. P., who shot so splendidly in the Elcho competition and was not chaired only because he is so colossal, was at the bottom of the list for the Indian prize. The weather has been gloriously fine, the heat Oriental, at least the maximum temperature has been 121 degrees, and the water company that has to supply the camp so failed in its duty that the refreshment people had to melt down tons of ice to make tea and coffee. The Nawab of Bengal gives a prize. Many of the smaller prizes are given with the sole purpose of promoting a good meeting, but a glance at the list shows sundry that are palpably offered for the sake of advertising the producer, and it may become a question whether the council should allow a tradesman to obtain puffs from 50 rifles at the price of a bit of his shop stock.—*Home News*, July 16.

[In regard to the Queen's Prize it is interesting to note that Corporal Cameron made the highest score ever made at Wimbledon. The conditions of the Prize are that 7 shots should be fired at the respective ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. At each of these ranges Corporal Cameron made more than an average of centres, scoring 24 at 800, 24 at 900, and 23 at 1,000 yards, so that his total of 71 represents an average of centres and 8 over. The second, Private Impey, of the 21st Wilts, made 66 altogether, an average of centres and 3 over. His score failed at 900 yards, where he only made 19 to Cameron's 24.]

## A STATUE OF THE QUEEN FOR BOMBAY.

The *Builder's* engraving the week the mail left represents a monument which has been executed in this country, and is about to be sent out to India. It is a present from the King of Baroda to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, where it will be set up, and is the design of Mr. Noble, of Brunton-street. The figure was executed by him, and the architectural part by Mr. Earp, of the Kennington-road. The figure of the Queen is of colossal proportions, being more than 8ft in height, seated. Her Majesty is in her full robes of State, with the sceptre and orb—emblems of her dignity,—and is seated on her throne. The figure has a very dignified appearance. The material of which it is made is white marble. The canopy, which is 42ft. high to the top of the finial, is of white Sicilian marble. It is of Gothic type, and well executed. The background of the interior is slightly relieved with a pale Sienna-tinted marble, enriched with a diaper incised, and an inscribed garter. The pillars on each side of the front are also of pale Sienna marble, richly chiselled. The base is composed of steps, the lowest of which is 18ft. wide, and 22ft. deep from front to back.

## THE QUEEN AND THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

In proposing the health of the Queen at a dinner of the Cobden Club, on July 10, the Duke of Argyll mentioned an instance which had occurred only the previous week of the desire which her Majesty evinces upon all occasions to bring her personal influence to bear, whenever it can, for the honour of England and the welfare of mankind. "In sending to her Majesty some official despatches from India," the Duke said, "I had to enclose an account of the death of a very remarkable person, the Begum of Bhopal, a native princess who ruled over a native state, and this state has been officially reported to be one of the best governed of all the native states of that country. On her deathbed the princess sent for the British resident at her court, and she told him that the token of approbation which had been given by the Queen in bestowing on her the Star of India soon after the great mutiny—in which she rendered signal service to our Government—was a thing she valued more than millions of treasure. When the papers went before the Queen last week, her Majesty's attention was immediately directed to the case, and she wrote a letter with her own hand commanding me to communicate to the princess who succeeds to the throne her deep condolence with her on the death of her mother, and her earnest hope that her reign would be as distinguished as hers."

## THE PEERS' PROTEST.

The following protest by Conservative Peers has been entered against the third reading of the Irish Church Bill:—

Dissentient—1. Because this bill, for the first time since the foundation of the British monarchy, introduces, so far as Ireland is concerned, the principle, unrecognised in any other country in Europe, of an entire severance of the State from the support of any and every form of religious worship.

2. Because the adoption of this principle with regard to Ireland cannot but give great encouragement to the designs of those who desire its extension to every part of the United Kingdom.

3. Because it is a violent stretch of the power of Parliament to resume a grant made by itself in perpetuity; still more to confiscate property held by long prescription, and by a title independent of Parliament.

4. Because if this principle be well founded as regards private property, it is still more so with regard to that which has been solemnly set apart for the purposes of religion and the service of Almighty God.

5. Because the legislation attempted in this bill tends to shake confidence in all property, and especially in that which rests upon a Parliamentary title, heretofore considered as the most unassailable of all.

6. Because it is impossible to place a Church, disestablished and disendowed, and bound together only by the tie of a voluntary association, on a footing of equality with the perfect organisation of the Church of Rome, whereby, especially in Ireland, the laity are made completely subservient to the priesthood, the priests to the bishops, and the bishops themselves are subject to the uncontrolled authority of a foreign potentate.

7. Because this bill will be felt as a grievous injustice by the Protestants of Ireland, who, through their Irish Parliament, surrendered their political independence by a treaty of the fundamental condition of which was the greater security of the Protestant Establishment.

8. Because while this measure will tend to alienate those who have hitherto been the firmest supporters of the British Throne and British connection, so far from conciliating, much less satisfying, it will only stimulate to fresh demands that large portion of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland which looks forward to ulterior and very different objects, and, above all, to ultimate emancipation from the control of the British Legislature.

Derby.
Harrowby.
Marlborough, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 reasons.
Malmesbury.
Chelmsford.
De Ros.
Grinstead.
Walsingham.
Forester.
Denman.
Clancarty.
G. A. Lichfield.
Brodrick.
Stewart of Garlies.
Clarina.
Kellie.
Lauderdale.
Dartmouth.
Hawarden.
Bantry.
Abercorn.
Melville.
Amherst.

Sondes.
Ellenborough.
Redesdale.
Clements.
Bandon.
Chas. B. Tuam.
Saltoun.
Hartismere.
Manchester.
Mansfield.
Cairns, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 reasons.
Kilmaine.
Colchester.
Tredegar.
O'Neill.
Brooke and Warwick.
Wynford.
Graham.
Digby.
Silchester.
Colville of Culross.
Exeter.
Abergavenny.
Strathallan.

## THE ABYSSINIAN INQUIRY.

The committee appointed to inqure into the Abyssinian war expenses resumed its sittings on July 13, Mr. Candlish in the chair. Mr. Turner was the first witness called. He said he was a second-class clerk in the transport department of the Admiralty, and had been about 16 years in the public service. He was sent out to Bombay on the 7th of November 1867, and reached Bombay on the 26th November, of that year. He had written instructions in reference to his duties which had been printed in a Blue-book. (These instructions were read, and it appeared that Mr. Turner's duties would be to co-operate with the officers of the Indian Government in the examination of accounts, the inspection of vouchers, and to see that all items were properly chargeable to the accounts to which they were placed. No responsibility, financial or otherwise, was to attach to him, and he was not to interfere with those officers on whom the responsibility rested. He was to furnish full information to the Government in reference to the accounts, and to see to their discharge when they arrived.) By the Chairman—Although he was said not to have any responsibility, there were some responsibilities with regard to payments. Many of the persons who were engaged on the accounts were entirely ignorant of them. He had accounts in reference to the transports, but he had nothing to do with the hiring of them. The coals were bought at various prices at Bombay. As a rule the bills of lading would come to him, but he had nothing to do with the contracts. The Chairman—Do you know of coals being purchased at £10 a ton? Mr. Turner—Not at Bombay. Once in the Red Sea a steam transport arrived, and two tons were bought at the rate of £12 per ton, but that was quite an exceptional circumstance. The fall of Magdala was heard of at Bombay 12 days after it took place, and no further stores were purchased. He was not engaged on the first estimate of two millions presented to Parliament. In January, 1868, he came to the conclusion that the cost of the expedition would be not less than five millions. The Chairman—Did you advise the home Government of that? Mr. Turner—Not officially. The Chairman—Did you privately? Mr. Turner—I cannot call to mind. Sir P. O'Brien—Did you communicate with the Government of Bombay on the subject? Mr. Turner—Not with the Government, but I spoke about it to several officers. Cross-examination continued—On July 14, his estimate for the expedition was £5,350,521. The accounts he had passed were £7,460,996, and there were items for which vouchers had not been received. The increase was attributable to the delay in discharging the transports on account of the monsoons. On the 16th of December 1868, witness telegraphed to the home Government that the Indian account would amount to more than seven millions. A change of Government took place on the 2nd of December. Sir J. Elphinstone—And thus this piece of information was bottled up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer till the 4th of March, when he was pleased to enlighten the House of Commons. (Laughter.) Some other evidence having been taken, the committee adjourned.

The committee reassembled on July 16, and the examination of Mr. Dundas was resumed, principally with reference to the supply of coals furnished by the Bombay Company. He vindicated the course taken as to dealing only with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which he said was conducive to the public benefit. That company, had carried on the postal service, and the benefit it had rendered was almost incalculable. Speaking from the experience of 50 years, he could not remember a case in which Government ever entered into competition with a private company. He could say that there was no precedent for such a proceeding. The cost of coal sent out by steamer was £6 9s. 3d. and that by sailing ships was £2 7s. With the exception of Ceylon, there was no place under British Government where there were contracts of a special character entered into with private individuals by the Admiralty when there existed such an agency as the Peninsular and Oriental Company. He denied that the arrangements entered into by the Admiralty in respect to the supply of coal for the Abyssinian expedition led to any serious loss as compared with contracts that might have been entered into with private companies. He entered into some statistics in support of this statement; and in reply to a question, he said he did not think that 58s. 6d. a ton was too high a charge for coals at the Mauritius. In making contracts for the public service the Admiralty took every care that the tenders presented should be carefully investigated, and when public competition produced a benefit that was availed of, but public competition did not generally lead to beneficial results.

## INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE.

Sykes *v.* Sykes and Smith.

This was a petition in the Court of Divorce, on July 10, by a husband for dissolution of marriage. The respondent and co-respondent denied that they had committed adultery, and the co-respondent also charged the petitioner with adultery. The petitioner was a captain in the Indian army, and he married the respondent in December, 1856. They lived together at different places in England and in India, and Captain Sykes, while serving in India, was appointed aide-de-camp to the co-respondent, Michael William Smith, who was a major-general in the army. They returned to England in 1867, and evidence was given that since that time the respondent had been staying with General Smith at different lodgings in London and passing as his wife. The petitioner was alleged to have committed adultery in the year 1867 and 1868 at lodgings in London. The respondent and co-respondent, in their answers, traversed the charge of adultery, but no defence was offered, and no evidence produced to support the traverse. The co-respondent further alleged that Captain Sykes had been guilty of adultery with different women since the separation. A private detective who had been employed by General Smith to watch Captain Sykes, and several other witnesses, were produced in support of this charge. The jury found that the respondent and co-respondent were guilty of adultery, and that the petitioner was not guilty of adultery. Decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

Messrs Mosses and Mitchell, London, received on July 16 the following communications respecting the Suez Canal, from Mons. F. de Lesseps, the president of the company:—

"TO MESSRS. MOSSES AND MITCHELL, TRANSIT AGENTS TO THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY, LONDON.

Paris, July, 1869.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to send you by this opportunity ten copies of a circular which I have just addressed to the presidents of the various Chambers of Commerce. You will oblige by communicating contents thereof to the principal merchants and shippers in the city.—I have, &c., "Ferd. de Lesseps."

"Monsieur le President,—I have much pleasure in handing you enclosed notice to merchants and shippers, which I shall be obliged by your bringing to the notice of the merchants and shipowners of your town. I need not call your attention to the importance of the document, which fixes definitively the opening of the Suez Canal to general navigation.

"I would request you to direct the attention of merchants and shippers to the importance attaching to a prompt and easy development of commercial relations with the East.

"The length of time occupied in the voyage round the Cape, and the delays consequent on transhipment in Egypt, have restricted trade to and from the East. When once the barrier is removed, and the route to the Indies shortened by one-half, it will permit of a complete interchange of European and Asiatic produce. It becomes necessary to anticipate this great commercial undertaking by providing sufficient means of transport to meet the occasion.—I have, &c., "Ferd de Lesseps."

"Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

"The Suez Canal will be opened throughout to navigation on the 17th of November, 1869, with the depth of water eight metres. On the occasion of the inauguration, merchant vessels, and those belonging to various Governments, presenting themselves at the two extremities of the canal—viz., at 'Port Said' and 'Suez'—on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th November, will be exempt from all dues. From November 21, conformably with Articles 17 of the Act of Concession, the rate of passage through the canal will be fixed at 10f. a head for passengers, and per ton according to the legal tonnage measure of the respective nations. The Administration will publish, shortly, regulations for the navigation of the canal, comprising rates of pilotage, towage, &c., &c."

The Suez Canal was the subject of a question in the House of Commons on July 12.

Mr. Gourley asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if any negotiations have been or are intended to be entered into with his Royal Highness the Sultan of Turkey, or with his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal by vessels of the British naval and mercantile marine; if so, the terms upon which British and foreign vessels were to have the use of it.

Mr. Otway said he would reply to the latter part of the question first. The 6th article, regulating the concession to M. Lesseps, provided for the equality of the tariff for all nations in the navigation of the Suez Canal. No negotiations had been entered into with the Sultan or the Viceroy of Egypt on the subject, but, as his hon. friend was aware, the opening of the Suez Canal was a matter of deep interest and importance to many nations, and to none more than our own. It was impossible, therefore, to say that no negotiations would occur on the subject.

## MILITARY REFORM.

The committee of which Lord Northbrook was president, and Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Anderson, and Sir Edward Lugard members, will not reassemble till after the recess, when the whole subject of the reorganisation of the War Office, and various other details of military reform are to be taken vigorously in hand by the Secretary of State for War. Perhaps the next Army Estimates may show some greater improvement than the mere reduction of a number of combatants.—*Globe*, July 16.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

(*Friday*, July 16.)

Windsor Castle, July 9.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Richard Davies Hanson, Esq., Chief Justice of the Colony of South Australia.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Joseph Heron, Esq., Town Clerk of Manchester.

Whitehall, July 16.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting unto Charles John Vaughan, D.D., the office or place of Master of the Temple, in the room of Thomas Robinson, D.D., resigned.

Downing Street, July 14.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Becket, George William Bennett, and William Kelso Martin, Esqrs., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of Antigua.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

War Office, Pall Mall, 16th July, 1869.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards,—Lieutenant Robert James Dallin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Waller Ashe, who retires. Dated 14th July, 1869.

Cornet Robert James Burrowes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dallen. Dated 14th July, 1869.

Walter Chrystie Underwood, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Burrowes. Dated 14th July, 1869.

India Office, 14th July, 1869.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the several Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Captain.

Captain Charles Nedham, 55th Regiment. Dated 8th January, 1858.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Samuells Cooke, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th November, 1864.

Ensign James Graves Kelly, 94th Regiment. Dated 30th August, 1867.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Charles Crawford Yates Butler, 76th Regiment. Dated 31st March, 1863.

## NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Admiralty, 12th July, 1869.

Edward Hodges Cree, Esq., M.D., has this day been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 13th July, 1869.

Retired Commander Arthur Tower has been permitted to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain, from the 3rd instant, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th July, 1864, having attained fifteen years seniority as a Commander.

Admiralty, 14th July, 1869.

John P. P. Warren, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Retired Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of 26th June, 1867.

## RIFLED FIELD GUNS.

The late artillery experiments at Dartmoor have, in the most conclusive manner, demonstrated the uselessness of common shell fired against troops from rifled field guns of 3-inch calibre. It mattered not whether the troops were in the open, under cover of a hill, concealed in brushwood, or behind entrenchments, this projectile gave uniformly bad results. The introduction of a common shell into the equipment of our field batteries was principally owing to experience gained in the last China campaign. Two river gunboats on one occasion were annoying our troops and the Armstrong batteries were directed to fire on them. They accordingly came into action at a range of about 500 yards, and opened fire with the only projectile they have, viz., segment shell. This failed to set fire to the boats, and it then became necessary to have recourse to a smooth-bore battery of 24-pound howitzers, when a few shells set the vessels in a blaze. This did not prove that rifled field guns should be supplied with common shells, instead of segment shells, as some argue; but that a field howitzer is necessary. The failure of a common shell fired against troops from guns of smaller calibre is owing to the fact that it breaks up into a comparatively small number of pieces as compared with the segments of the segment shell, or the bullets of the Shrapnel. The action of a common shell should depend on the bursting charge; if this is relatively small, as compared with the gun charge and consequent velocity at which the shell is moving, the explosion will only have the effect of breaking the shell into fewer pieces, and scattering these over a slightly greater area than is the case with segments or Shrapnel bullets. The common shell, therefore, becomes simply a bad form of segment.—*Globe*.

## THE PRESIDENCY BANKS OF INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on July 12, Sir S. Northcote postponed a question as to the practice of appointing Government officers to act as directors of the Presidency banks of India stood on the paper, and took occasion to give notice that he would next session call the attention of the House to the relations existing between the Government of India and the Presidency banks, and move a resolution on the subject.

## INFANTRY DRILL.

It is is known that for some time past a committee has been sitting at the Horse Guards upon the field exercise book, with a view to modifying the present infantry drill, and, in fact, pruning away some, at least, of the useless monstrosities in the way of parade manœuvres with which it abounds. Much is hoped for by the advocates of a simpler and more direct system of movement from the labours of this body, of which General Sir A. Spencer is the president. It is said that the success of the late experimental "spade drill" is to be followed by the embodiment of its results in a practical shape in the new field exercises, and that the committee is summoning officers engaged in the late intrenching operations at Chatham and Aldershott in order to define the proper modes of using the pick and shovel in the open field, and introduce a uniform system for general practice wherever available ground is to be had for such a purpose.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO MARRY.

At the Leicestershire Assizes on Wednesday, July 14th, a farm servant named William Shields, 23 years of age, was charged with perjury, the case arising out of an affiliation case, the prisoner denying the authorship of several letters written by him to the complainant, Mary Burt. The case had not proceeded far when the prisoner said he was anxious to marry the prosecutrix, and she observed that she would have married him had he behaved properly to her.—The Chief Justice (to the prisoner): Are you ready to marry here?—Prisoner: Yes, my lord, I'll marry her the first opportunity. (Loud laughter, in which the judge heartily joined.)—The Chief Justice: But what does Mary say to that? Prosecutrix: I am quite willing. The Chief Justice: I think there must be a conviction, and perhaps the best plan will be to respite the sentence till next assizes, and if in the meantime they settle the matter by marriage, that will be the best way to settle it. The conduct of the prisoner has been most gross and wicked, but, as he is now sorry, this will be the best way to settle the case. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Chief Justice said to the prisoner: You must be bound over to come up for judgment at the next assizes, but I hope you will not be called upon. Prisoner: Oh, I'll marry Mary before then, my lord. (Laughter.)—*Manchester Examiner*.

## THE SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS OF THE QUEEN'S ARMY.

In the House of Commons, on July 15,

Colonel North asked the Secretary for War what course was proposed to be taken with regard to the supersessions of the colonels of the Queen's army by those of the late East India Company's army.

Mr. Cardwell—The House is aware that when the two armies were united the relative position of officers promoted from the rank of colonel to that of major-general was defined by a Royal warrant, called the warrant of 1862. After the publication of that warrant it was regarded by the Indian officers as unjust to them and at variance with the Parliamentary guarantee which had been given them in two acts of Parliament,—the Act of 1858, which vested the government of India in the Crown, and the Act of 1860, which provided for the union of the two armies. Discussion, consequently, arose in this House, and eventually a Royal Commission was appointed, of which the late Lord Cranworth was chairman, and the member for the county of Oxford was one of the members. In consequence of the report of that Commission, the warrant of 1862 was cancelled, and a new warrant—the warrant of 1864—was sanctioned in its place. Under the warrant of 1864 it has been found that officers of junior rank as colonels in the Indian Army took precedence of majors-general, many of whom were their seniors as colonels. In consequence of the grievance felt by the officers of the British army, my right hon. friend who preceded me as Secretary for War appointed a departmental committee to examine the case. The report of the committee has been laid on the table. Among its recommendations was a proposal that 45 colonels should be immediately promoted to be generals, at the cost of nearly £12,000 a year to the British Treasury. I could not concur in the proposal, and was unable to recommend it to the Treasury. A great deal of correspondence has passed on the subject between the hon. and gallant gentleman and myself, and now with the consent of my noble friend the Secretary for India, we propose to appoint another committee, of whom one member shall be an eminent lawyer, and the other members shall be officers of the two services of too high a rank to be themselves personally interested in the case. The reference to them will consist of one single point,—namely, the proper relative position of the officers of the two services, and they will have no power to make any proposals which involve a charge upon the Treasury. My noble friend (the Duke of Argyll) has undertaken that the Indian Government shall not bring forward any more promotions pending this inquiry.

Colonel North gave notice that he should withdraw the notice he had placed on the paper upon this subject till the committee had reported.

## FRANCE.

The news from France is most important. We mentioned the interpellation which had received so formidable an amount of signatures, and which was to be supported by many votes by nonsignataries. In presence of that demonstration the Emperor has taken his most important step since the *coup d'etat*. He signified to the Chamber that he had intended to announce his plans when the regular session commenced, but understanding that it is desired to know them sooner, he anticipates the aspiration of the Deputies. The Senate is to be convoked on the 2nd August to consider:—1. The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations relating to its proceedings and the right of electing its bureau. 2. The simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments. 3. To make it obligatory upon the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all modifications of the tariffs in international treaties. 4. The voting of the budget by chapter, in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete. 5. The suppression of the incompatibility hithrto existing between the position of deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of ministers. 6. The extension of the right of interpellation. The Chamber is prorogued, although it really is not constituted, many elections having yet to be verified. Of course, it is impossible to say exactly how much or how little the Emperor intends to concede, but that he announces the consideration of concessions of so important a character is an enormous victory for the Opposition, and they feel it to be so, and abandon the interpellation. M. Favre protested against the prorogation, but without effect. It is true that the Senate is, with a few official and clerical exceptions, nominated by the Emperor, but it is scarcely possible that he will permit it to play with the reforms, and if he meditated such a course the increasing force of public opinion would bring on disastrous results. But it seems equally clear that he has no idea of resigning his Napoleonic theory of Government, and it remains to be seen whether the dynasty is proof against the leverage which has thus powerfully been brought into play. The tone of the Opposition press is moderate, but it does not affect to disguise the fact that it regards the above gains as merely means to an end. M. Rouher, the minister, has, as matter of course, resigned office.—*Home News*, July 16.

## SPAIN.

Our correspondent at Madrid (says the *Globe* of July 16) writes that secret agents of Don Carlos are working very diligently to increase the number of their partisans in Spain, particularly in Biscay and Navarre. The wound inflicted on the unity of religion is their principal weapon. The Deputacion of Guipuzcoa have assembled to confer upon the subject, and they have just published a manifesto, the tenor of which is as follows:—It is not within their province to interfere in the selection of a monarch; but they will accept the king that the nation may choose. The Basquez are more interested than any other province in avoiding any other than legal means to point out or impose the person that shall be called to occupy the vacant throne. The defence of the frontiers being entrusted to their care, it would be to their shame should any disturbance break out amongst them precisely at a moment when the "constituted powers" of Spain are constantly giving proof of their respect to their *fueros*. The wounds and misfortunes of the late civil war are still fresh in their memory. They look with horror on anything, however remote, that might renew fratricidal dissensions, and they would consider as an enemy of the Euskara family any one who should endeavour to advance their cause by employing either seduction or fanaticism. "The preservation," they say, "of the most perfect peace in our territory; the most profound respect to the Government chosen by the nation, and to the institutions they may establish, provided the pact which unites us to the nation shall be respected; full trust in the 'constituted powers' so that having no fears in this quarter, they may apply themselves to foment the moral and material interests of this overspent country; such is the conduct that every true Guipuzcoano should follow under the inspiration of a pure sentiment of love towards the common fatherland, and of steadfast adhesion to our secular institutions." Our correspondent considers this document of the greatest interest, as it shows the real spirit of a people whose sympathy, however, to Don Carlos cannot be put in question. It can be anticipated with much certainty that Biscay and Navarre will publish similar manifestos. In Aragon and Navarre the Carlists have a greater hold; but Government keeps respectable forces in the neighbourhood of the focus of insurrection to put down any attempt in those parts. Since the publication of Don Carlos' letter to his brother, there is more excitement in his ranks; but all will be to no avil unless he succeeds in winning over one or two regiments.

## REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

(ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 17th JULY).

### THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL DISCUSSED BY THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Saturday, 17th July.

In the House of Commons last night the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill was resumed at clause 29, which involves the capitalization of private endowments for a sum of half a million and the gift of the Ulster glebes.

On the first point Mr. Gladstone proposed to agree with the Lords, and took credit to the Government for having acted liberally by the Church, but added that the arrangement must comprise the Ulster glebes, and the Lords' amendments on that head, therefore, would be struck out.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that there could be no great concession in the matter, since the value of the private endowments down to 1660, and not counting the Ulster glebes, had originally been estimated by Mr. Gladstone at half a million. But he professed himself utterly unable to comprehend Mr. Gladstone's fallacious hocus pocus statistics all through, and denying altogether the accuracy of the estimates quoted the night before, which reckoned the compensation for life interests as a present to the church, he asserted that the Lords' Bill would not give the church-proper more than £90,000 a year. Reiterating his old argument, that the disestablished church would not be able to contend with the superior organization of the Roman Catholic Church, which again, he asserted, to be established in Ireland, he asserted that the religious equality which the bill professed to aim at would not be established unless the humiliated Protestant Church were started in its new career with a sufficient endowment. This was the ground on which he pressed the House to assent to the Lords' amendments.

Mr. C. Fortescue, as an Irish Episcopalian, protested against the assumption that his church could not flourish without endowment and State connexion, and, as to these glebe lands, he insisted that they were not private endowments given to Protestantism as such, but to the National State Church, and could not belong to a church which had ceased to be connected with the State.

Mr. Walter also joined in deprecating Mr. Disraeli's gloomy predictions, and anticipated for the church a happier future if she only showed adequate courage.

Colonel W. Palten explained that Mr. Disraeli had merely argued in favour of putting the Episcopalians on an equal footing with the Roman Catholics, and reproached Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone with having broken their pledges.

Sir F. Heygate maintained that these glebes were private and local endowments, and that to take them from the church would be an act of injustice which must recoil on its authors.

Mr. Serjeant Dowse, in a humorous speech, protested that he would rather lose the bill than leave these glebes in the hands of the Protestants, for they would be so many indicia of the old ascendency.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Charley, and Mr. Newdegate supported the Lords' amendments as an act of sheer justice, and Mr. Conolly declared that to take the glebes away would destroy the title of most of the Ulster landowners. Mr. Gregory, on the other hand, held that every glebe in the country ought to have been sold; and after Mr. Hadfield had lifted up his voice against all endowments, the House devided, when the Lords' amendment on the Ulster glebes was defeated by 104, the number being 344 against 240. The amendment capitalizing the private endowments was agreed to.

From this point rapid progress was made and no question provoking difference arose until the surplus clause (68). Mr. Gladstone, in moving the rejection of the Lords' amendment, after running briefly over the arguments in recommendation of the objects to which the surplus was to be devoted, pointed out that those who had carried the postponement had anticipated that it would open the way hereafter to concurrent endowment. He explained the proviso to be added to the original clause securing the veto of Parliament on every allocation, and he mentioned that as the income of the fund only was to be tied up the principal might be employed in reproductive works.

Mr. Disraeli pithily summed up the reasons for desiring postponement that the views of the Government were evidently not sufficiently matured, and the debate then turned off into an animated dispute among the Irish members as to the most beneficial mode of applying the funds. It was begun by Mr. G. H. Moore, who inveighed bitterly against the Government for not consulting the Irish members in the disposal of their own national property. Not five out of the 105 approved this clause, which would lead to endless jobbery and waste, and was a simple concession to British bigotry. Mr. W. H. Gregory also complained that Irish opinion had ignored it and claimed that the fund should be devoted to advancing the material interests of the country in railway enterprise.

The O'Donoghue, Mr. H. Herbert, Sir J. Esmonde, and Mr. Delahunty joined in deprecating dissensions among the Irish members; and Mr. Maguire, though he had no warmer praise to give to the clause than that it was "harmless," urged the Irish members not to break faith with their English and Scotch friends, for their supprort might be needed for the land question. On behalf of the Roman Catholics, he warmly disclaimed concurrent endowment.

Mr. Pim, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, and Mr. Lynan found grave fault with the application of the funds, but announced their intention to support the Government rather than imperil the bill. Mr. W. Shaw, however, took a more independent course, and declined altogether to support the original clause, for all the objects it contemplated were provided for already. Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Kirk were the only Irish members who supported the disposition of the surplus unreservedly, but their praise was more than balanced by the vigorous condemnation passed on it by Mr. Vance.

Lord J. Manners made some lively remarks on this "wrangle and scramble," and drew from it the moral that, as the surplus would be a perpetual bone of contention, the House would act most wisely in accepting the Lords' amendments.

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens earnestly exhorted the House not to be driven by the mere phantom of "concurrent endowment" into a misappropriation of the funds which no one in private defended. It would go wholly in exoneration of rent and in the reward of absenteeism, and he advocated the application of it rather to the creation of an agricultural middle class. Mr. Morrison, also sitting on the Liberal benches, took the same view, and urged Mr. Gladstone to give way, and Mr. Whalley was equally decided in his disapproval of the Government scheme; but Sir H. Bulwer, on the contrary, accepted it, because none better had been submitted. Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Melly, and Mr. G. Gregory also made some observations, and Mr. Bright defended the scheme as that which the Government, after the most minute inquiries, had found to be least objectionable; and no other plan could be produced to which twenty times as many cavils would not be raised. The only other plan started was concurrent endowment, which the House had decisively rejected, and the opposition to which was growing, not only among Nonconformists but even in the Church. It was repudiated, moreover, by the Roman Catholic bishops and Irish members, and to hold back the surplus under the idea that endowment in Ireland might be extended at some future time would be to leave an embarassing legacy to a succeeding Parliament.

Mr. Walpole denied that concurrent endowment was mixed up in the amendment. Personally he was decidedly adverse to that idea, believing that the property of the church belonged to the church as long as any church purpose remained to be satisfied, and also because the feeling of the nation was against it. But on the ground that the Government could not possibly have consulted the feelings of those most interested, and that the use proposed to be made of the money—the relief of landlords and occupiers—was most improper, he advocated a postponement.

The division was then taken and the Lords' amendment was negatived by a majority of 72—290 to 218.

The result seemed to be hailed as a victory by both sides, and the contest in cheering was prolonged for some time. The clause was then restored to its original form, with a few amendments and the addition of the proviso.

The proposed compromise on the commutation clause, 23, which adds 7 per cent. to the value of the life interests where four-fifths of a diocese decides on commutation, was taken next, and Dr. Ball accepted it, with a few verbal criticisms.

On the question that the bill be returned to the Lords,

Mr. Disraeli took the opportunity of expressing his deep regret that the House, under Mr. Gladstone's advice, should have repudiated all the amendments of the Lords after the magnanimity they had displayed in reading a second time a bill to which they were notoriously adverse. One of the inducements to them was the promise of Lord Granville that their amendments would be generously considered. But though the Government in the Lords has accepted some of these amendments, "the imperious spirit which guides our fortunes" (as he styled Mr. Gladstone) in defiance of his colleagues' pledges, had insisted on their rejection, with a few exceptions too trivial to be remembered; and Mr. Bright had to-night gone so far as to threaten the House with dissolution if they did not obey the Government. (Mr. Bright denied by a gesture that he made any such observation.)

Mr. Gladstone, after some preliminary observations about the supposed threat of dissolution, vindicated his course in regard to the amendments. The pledge given in the Lords was that all suggestions should be respectfully considered, and that had been redeemed in as liberal a spirit as was consistent with the pledges given to the nation. The terms actually obtained by the church were more liberal than had been promised at any period of the controversy, and the Government repudiated the imputation of being the enemies of the Irish Church. On the contrary, protesting in one of his forcible and eloquent perorations against the disheartening predictions of her future, he avowed a deep conviction that, though there might be trials to be passed through, the Irish Church would at some future day look back to the passing of this act as the day of her regeneration.

Mr. Hardy repeated Mr. Disraeli's charge that Mr. Bright had actually threatened a dissolution, at least his words could have no other meaning, and he discussed the small concessions Mr. Gladstone had made, contending that there had been throughout a want of generosity to the House of Lords and a contempt of equity and justice towards the Irish Church.

Mr. Bright disclaimed the threat of dissolution, which, whatever his faults might be, he was not so stupid as to utter under the circumstances of the present Government. His repudiation was accompanied by some strong language, charging Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Hardy, among other things, with violating the ordinary rules of Parliamentary warfare, and almost insinuating that they had invented it. This provoked a vigorous condemnation from Lord J. Manners, and the altercation, which had increased rapidly in asperity, died away with Mr. Charley, who made a final protest against the bill. A committee was then appointed in the usual form to draw up reasons for differing from the Lords' amendments; and it thereupon withdrew, to return shortly with a series of resolutions which were read from the chair and formally approved.

Sir Denis Le Marchant appeared at the bar, bringing up this bill from the House of Commons, with a message for their Lordships.

Earl Granville moved that Lord Dufferin take the Woolsack, which was agreed to.

The Clerk at the table read the message from the Commons, which was to the effect that the Commons agreed to several amendments madeby their Lordships without amendment; that they agree to other amendments made by their lordships with amendment, and that they disagree from several other of their Lordships' amendments, and assigned reasons for such disagreement.

Earl Granville—My Lords, I beg to give notice that on Tuesday next I shall move that this House do agree with the Commons' amendments in the Lords' amendments from which the Commons disagree.

Their Lordships then adjourned at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock.

### THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 16th July, Evening.

The *Public* of this evening publishes the following list of Ministers whose appointment it considers certain:—

M. Forcade la Roquette, Minister of Interior.
M. Duverger, Justice.
Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Foreign Affairs.
M. Magne, Finance.
M. Gressier, Public Works.
M. A. LeRoux, Agriculture.
Admiral Genouilly, Marine.
Marshal Niel, War.

The same paper states that the Marquis de Lavalette will be appointed French Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

## SIR HENRY KEPPEL'S SUCCESSOR.

Vice-Admiral Kellett (Sir Henry), K.C.B., was on July 16 appointed Commander-in-Chief in the China Station, vice the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, promoted to the rank of Admiral.

## DEATH OF LADY DUFF GORDON.

Many a sympathetic reader will mourn for the loss of one of the most genial and womanly of all our authoresses, Lady Duff Gordon, who died at Cairo, on 13th July, in the prime of life, and in the midst of those good hopes, which we all had, that English literature might be further graced by some of those happy sketches of Eastern travel by which she imparted a peculiar fascination to even the common details of a wanderer's experience. Lady Duff Gordon had hereditary claims as the only child of gifted parents, to a high place in our literature. John Austin, though, like his daughter, prematurely cut off, lived long enough to show himself one of the most original and most profound writers on jurisprudence which this country has produced, and if he had lived to gather in the harvest of his speculations would have held a place second to no European jurist. His daughter shone by her own gifts of a very different class. To our thinking her writings are the models of what books of travel ought to be. It is not merely the life and freedom and happy carelessness of her style—though that makes you at once on familiar terms with her—nor is it only the airy and delicate touch with which she fills up all the minutiæ of her narrative, though this brings the Egyptian scene before you more vividly than the prim English room in which you are sitting; but the fascination of her books, most of all, belongs to the kind sisterly feeling which wakes within her towards all her human kindred of whatever creed or whatever colour. This large sympathy is the best result of foreign travel, and the best book of travel is that which realizes it most warmly in the writer and communicates most genially to the reader.—*Globe*, July 16.

[Lady Duff Gordon had long been consumptive, and as the atmosphere of the Nile proved conducive to her health, she took up her abode near the First Cataract.]

## LATEST MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(*Globe*, July 16.)

### CAPTAIN SUTTON KIRKPATRICK.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Captain Sutton Kirkpatrick, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, was yesterday elected by the magistrates of Middlesex to fill the post of deputy governor of Coldbath-fields Prison after a most exciting contest. Captain Kirkpatrick served in the 28th Regiment in the Crimea in 1854-5—medal and clasp, and Turkish medal. Served also in the Indian mutiny in 1858, at the assault and capture of Fort Beyt, on which occasion he volunteered for and commanded the storming party, for which he was mentioned in despatches. He subsequently acted as provost marshal to the Okamundel field force at the siege and occupation of Dwarka—Indian medal. He also served in India for about five years in the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

### LIBEL CASE IN CORK.

A telegram informs us that at the Limerick Assizes the action by Mr. Nagle against Mr. Gilman, the proprietor of the *Cork Herald*, for publishing a libel contained in articles during the recent excitement about the late Mayor of Cork, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff with £50 damages and costs.

### TAMPERING WITH THE MILITARY BY FENIANS.

We learn by telegram to-day that at the Kerry assizes Patrick Naligan has been tried for attempting to abduce soldiers from their allegiance. Prisoner produced to Corporals Geary and Griffiths in a public-house at Tralee a Prayer Book, and wanted to swear them in as members of the Fenian brotherhood. The soldiers gave him into custody. The prisoner was acquitted on the ground that he was not sober at the time. The trial of the Ballyheigue policeman for shooting at the people is postponed until the next assizes, O'Hara, who was dangerously wounded, being unable to attend.

### H.M. SHIP GROWLER.

This double-screw composite gun-vessel, under the command of Captain E. H. Seymour, left Plymouth yesterday for the West Coast of Africa.

### A NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., accompanied by the patentee of the composition which has been used instead of copper on the bottom of the Recruit, in dry dock at Sheerness, was at that yard on the 14th inst. to inquire into the effect of the composition applied, which was, we are informed, found to be not very satisfactory.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT (1868).

A bill to amend this Act has been brought in by the Home Secretary and the Solicitor-General. Its object is to extend to all schools within the Public Schools Act (1868), the power given by that Act to the governing body and commissioners of the Westminster School, to constitute a distinct governing body for the school, such governing bodies to be bodies corporate.

### THE THAMES TUNNEL.

The Thames Tunnel, which was opened on August 2nd, 1848, will be closed on Wednesday next, having thus been a public footway for a period of twenty-six years, less thirteen days. The *Builder* says—"It has been purchased for £200,000 (one-third of its cost) by the East London Railway Company, which line will be completed as far as Wapping in a short time. The new Thames Subway from Tower-hill to Bermondsey (Mr. Barlow's scheme) commenced on February 16th of the present year, is proceeding very rapidly, and if all goes well, will be opened for traffic in three months' time. Its cost will be under £20,000. The works of the old Thames Tunnel were commenced in 1825. Physical and financial difficulties delayed the opening for eighteen years."

### BOATING FATALITY—THREE MEN DROWNED.

The Birmingham papers to-day report a dreadful accident which happened at the Old Rose and Crown, the Lickey, yesterday, by which three men lost their lives. The new proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Hunt, is carrying out alterations, and during the dinner hour, some of the workman engaged entered the boats upon the pool for the purpose of having a row. Some larking was going on in one of the boats, and Peter Hemus, a labourer, fell into the water. Phillip Griffiths, carpenter, jumped in to rescue Hemus, and as they were attempting to get into the boat again it capsized, and John Merrick, carpenter, George Dones, bricklayer, and John Perrins, carpenter, were also precipitated into the pool. William Dones, father of George Dones, was on the bank, and seeing that his son was drowning, gallantly jumped in to save him, but both father and son and, in addition, John Perrins were drowned. The others swam to the side of the pool and were saved, or were got into the other boats by the spectators. Perrins leaves a widow and seven children; and Dones has a large family besides the son who was drowned.

### ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The annual regatta of this club was held at Southampton yesterday, and passed off successfully. A piece of plate, value 100 guineas, presented by the Countess of Cardigan, for yachts of any rig or tonnage belonging to a Royal Yacht Club, was won by the cutter Hirondille, 68 tons, Lord H. Lennox, beating the Flying Cloud, Rosebud, Christabel, and Menai. The course was from Southampton, round the Brambles and life buoys, and back—twice round, a distance of about sixty miles. A club purse of 50 sovereigns, for yachts not exceeding 50 tons, and not less than 20 tons, was won by the cutter Thought, 27 tons, Mr. G. Wells, beating the Queen, 40 tons, which carried away her topmasts. A club purse of 25 sovereigns, for yachts under 20 tons, was won by the Pelagie, yawl, 13 tons, Mr. B. C. Greenhill, the other competitor (the Dudu) carrying away her topmast, and sustaining other damage. Sailing and rowing matches, duck hunts, &c., also took place.

### DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Holms gave notice last night in the House of Commons of his intention to call the attention of the House to the present distribution of her Majesty's diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, and to the excessive expenditure on these branches of the Civil Service; and to move a resolution thereon next session.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Heywood Smith and Dr. A. W. Edis, appointed physicians to the British Lying-in Hospital; Dr. R. Thorne Thorne, appointed Assistant Physician to the London Fever Hospital; Dr. L. S. Beale, Physician to King's College Hospital, appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy; Dr. Stretbill H. Wright, appointed Assistant-Physician to the Royal Asylum for Insane, Edinburgh; Dr. P. J. Hayes, appointed surgeon to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Dublin; Dr. R. Druitt, elected President of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health; Dr. Simpson, appointed Physicians' Assistant at the Middlesex Hospital; Dr. H. J. O'Donnell, appointed Surgeon to the Royal South London Opthalmic Hospital; Mr. J. C. McDonald, appointed House Surgeon to the South Staffordshire Hospital, Wolverhampton; Mr. F. H. Hodges, appointed House Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital; Dr. R. Caton, appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children; Mr. A. H. Baines, appointed additional Assistant Medical Officer to the female department of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum; Mr. W. Kelsey, appointed dispenser at the Worcester General Infirmary.

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# CENTRAL ASIA.

## DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following discussion which is reported verbatim took place in the House of Commons on Friday, July 9:—

Mr. Eastwick rose to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had received any recent despatches as to Central Asia, and whether he had any objection to lay them upon the table. The hon. member, premising that a discussion on this question in that House would tend to remove the considerable misunderstanding respecting it which existed in Russia and in India, proceeded to describe the geographical and ethnological peculiarities of the district to which he referred, which was one million of square miles in extent, and was bounded on its various sides by Chinese Tartary, Russia, Persia, and British India. The hon. member then traced the course of the Russian conquest of this enormous territory during the last 20 years, and observed that, so far from there being any ground for alarm at the progress of Russian dominion in this part of the world, we should rather rejoice that we were to have for our neighbours in India a civilized and a Christian Government in place of a number of independent and barbarous tribes. Having shown that Russia is now dominant in Central Asia, and that the third Usbeg State, Khiva, is about to be encircled with Russian works, he proceeded to consider what will be the results of that state of things. Among those results, Russia, he thought, would obtain a preponderant influence at Cabul, which was conterminous with Bokhara, and would probably be reduced, to a great extent, to the position of a Russian dependency. Some of the countries recently acquired by Russia were rich in minerals and others in agricultural products, and under a settled government they might fairly anticipate that a flourishing commerce would be developed there which, while it enriched Russia, must indirectly benefit us also. As to any apprehension of danger to our power in India from the direction of Cabul, he thought it was quite unfounded; but supposing for the sake of argument that a hostile force should descend from that quarter upon our territory, he believed it would emerge from the Khyber in a state of great disorder and confusion, and that we should be in a very strong position in which to oppose it. When our lines of communication were completed there was no more favourable position in which we could confront the hostile power of Russia than at Peshawur. Therefore he saw no necessity for our entering into fresh arrangements with the Ameer of Afghanistan. It had been said that we owed our immunity from an Afghan invasion during the Indian mutiny to the subsidy we had paid to the ruler of that country; but, notwithstanding the high authority by whom that statement had been made, he thought it was erroneous, and that we rather owed that immunity to the stern and decisive measures adopted by the General and the authorities at Peshawur. He was opposed to any arrangement by which we should engage to supply the Afghans with money or arms for several reasons, among which were these—that the Afghans were notoriously faithless and their affairs most unsettled; and our money and arms were, therefore, as likely to be used against us as for us. Again, any measure of that kind would probaly fail to conciliate those whom we desired to conciliate, while it would give just umbrage to Persia. Persia had some ground for apprehension with regard to Russia, and the question was what should be our policy respecting Herat, which, as the Russians were persuaded, was a place of great strategic importance, and one of the strongest positions in all Asia. Many would recommend a policy of complete inaction, but the time for inaction had passed. Wars waged, millions of money expended, and treaty engagements rendered it impossible to adopt a policy of complete inaction. It was, perhaps, not generally known that our friendly relations with Persia were of older standing than those with Turkey, which dated from 1675, while our relations with Persia dated from 1602, in which year two English knights took service with Abbas the Great, trained his troops, and were chiefly instrumental in securing the victory in which 23,000 Turks were killed. In the treaties repeatedly contracted with Persia it was provided that Persia should prevent an invasion of India on the side of Afghanistan, but when our apprehensions of invasion abated our friendship for Persia cooled. Then the preposterous idea arose that Persia was the pioneer of Russia. But Russia was her own pioneer, and did not require the help of any other country. It was not a vain ambition which induced the Kings of Persia to wish to occupy Herat. There was solid ground for that wish, inasmuch as Herat was not an Afghan city at all, but a Persian city. The original inhabitants were Persians. Moreover, the Afghans in Herat were mere foreigners and invaders and were as odious and as detested as any foreign invaders were in any part of the world. We were bound by the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1814 not to interfere in case of war between Afghanistan and Persia, and our interference in 1837 and 1857 was quite unjustifiable. The result was that the miserable inhabitants of Herat had to undergo three sieges, instead of one. Our policy as to Herat had entirely broken down, and we ought to abandon our policy of interference as regards Persia in other directions. We ought to return to our former cordial relations with Persia; and he wished to know why the requests of the Shah, made through him so long ago as 1863, had not been complied with—that British officers should be sent to instruct the Persian army. Some of our best officers had been educated in that school, and the Persian soldiers were every way worthy of being commanded by English officers. India had an extensive commerce with the Persian Gulf, which was estimated at £5,000,000 annually; and India might, therefore, very fairly be called on to pay a larger share of the expense of our Embassy in Persia—he believed India would be willing to pay the whole of it. He would not trespass further on the attention of the House. (Hear, hear.) He hoped his hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State for India would sanction the publication of the correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, and any recent despatches which had been received with reference to Central Asia. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Wingfield seconded the motion. With reference to the policy of this country in view of the present position and presumed designs of Russia in Central Asia, two divisions of opinion were entertained—the one representing the policy of action, the other that of inaction; in other words, intervention and non-intervention. The idea of advancing our troops into Afghanistan and taking up strategical positions would be utterly repudiated in this country, and had even fallen out of favour in India; but, generally speaking, the policy of action might be described as one leading us to enter into close alliance with Afghanistan, with the view of creating, on the one hand, an independent Power to hold Russia in check, and, on the other, entering into negotiations with Russia to induce her to refrain from aggression, and to guarantee the neutrality of Afghanistan. Now, he did not believe that the whole military power of Afghanistan, even in the hands of one man, could hold Russia in check. Nothing short of sending our armies into that country would avail if Russia was bent on conquest. She might also answer that she desired no extension of territory, although she might be compelled to take more in order to keep what she had. Those who advocated the policy of inaction said that Russia was under no temptation to interfere with Afghanistan, and that if she entertained so wild an idea as that of invading India we should be in a better position to meet her if we kept within our own territory. The policy of inaction was, he believed, the right one for us to pursue. That was the policy which Lord Lawrence had pursued up to his departure from India, although he could scarcely reconcile with it his treatment of the Ameer. Lord Lawrence, after repeated solicitations, at last resolved to give Shere Ali some aid for the purpose of affording him a chance of recovering his power, and he sent the Ameer a present of money and arms, but declined to enter into a treaty. He promised, however, further assistance from time to time, as the conduct of Shere Ali might deserve. The House was aware that Shere Ali had since met Lord Mayo at Umballah, and received from him a sum of £60,000, the same amount as had been given before by Lord Lawrence. Now this gift of money and arms was a departure from the policy which Lord Lawrence had followed so long, notwithstanding much pressure. There was one thing that might be confidently relied on, which was that when this money was gone Shere Ali would want more (hear, hear), and that if he did not get it his dissatisfaction would be greater than if the money was refused from the first. It may be said that his father Dost Mahomed had received aid from the Government of India. But there was a very material difference between the positions of the father and the son, because the former was undisputed ruler of Afghanistan, while Shere Ali was hardly able to hold his own. This gift of money would not secure the friendship of the Afgan people, who were notoriously treacherous, and would take our money and Russian money too. But the loss of the money would be the least loss; the probability was this gift of ours would give rise to intrigues on the part of Russia, who, seeing our policy, would set up a candidate of her own for the throne of Afghanistan. It might be right to rise up a strong power in Afghanistan to oppose Russia; but let us not delude ourselves into the belief that that was a policy of non-intervention. For his own part, he did not believe that Russia had hostile designs against India. (Hear, hear.) He did not regard the extension of the Russian conquests as at all menacing to us; on the contrary, he saw one material advantage wich might be derived from it, and that was the establishment of a Christian Power, especially in Bokhara, which had been the hot-bed of Mahomedan bigotry. It might also have a depressing effect on Mahomedan fanaticism in our own territories. In his opinion we were very apt to exaggerate the effect produced on the native mind of India by the advance of Russia. He did not believe that her advance was viewed with satisfaction by any except the low Mahomedan population of the towns and those classes who looked forward to the gratification of their predatory tastes. But these persons were, happily, diminishing. After all, the real security for our rule in India was a liberal system of administration, by which he meant to open up the public service to the educated classes, and by associating them with us in the Government of the country to make them believe their interests and ours were identical. The natives knew well the alternative was not between English and national rule; and the policy he recommended was that adopted by the late Lord Canning, whose memory would always be held in respect and veneration, since he was magnanimous in the hour of triumph, and generous in all his dealings. (Hear.) If we could insure Governors-General in India such as Lord Canning, for whom every chief in the country was ready to give his life to defend, there would be no fear of our future in the East. In conclusion, he observed that the discussion would show the House deprecated any course of policy which would oblige us to support any dynasty in Afghanistan; it would do much good in allaying the fears of our countrymen, and in showing that we were confident in our ability to repel aggression from whatever quarter it should come, and that we could afford to look calmly on the progress of Russia in her work of civilization in Central Asia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grant Duff was glad that his hon. friend the member for Penryn, whose connexion both with the literature and politics of the East was well known, had at last succeeded in bringing this question before the House; and yet the first idea which struck him when he heard that he proposed doing so was that since the end of last Session the Legislature had been deprived of the services of the two men who were better fitted than any others to enlighten it upon all that relates to Central Asia. The long experience of Sir Henry Rawlinson, though gained to the Indian Council, was gone from the House of Commons, but the vast knowledge and the many gifts of Lord Strangford were lost for ever to his country. His hon. friend had, as was to be expected, devoted a considerable part of his speech to our relations with Persia. Against the practical conclusions at which he had arrived he had little to advance. He was as anxious as the hon. member could be that we should keep, not only on amicable but even upon cordial terms with the Government of the Shah; but he wished it to be distinctly understood that, in advocating close relations with Persia, he was guided chiefly by the following considerations:—Firstly, it seemed desirable that we should support that Government from motives of good neighbourhood, and because it was the obvious interest of a country situated like Great Britain that every civilization should develope itself in its own way. Secondly, it was desirable that we should be acceptable to and influential at Teheran, in order that we might work in the interests of peace. When Persia quarrelled with Turkey or with Russia we suffered more or less; when she quarrelled with the small potentates of the Gulf we suffered more or less; but when she quarrelled with the Afghans or Beloochistan it was *proximus ardet Ucalegon*, and we were put to infinite expense and inconvenience in ordering out the fire-engines. Thirdly, it was desirable that we should be strong at Teheran, in order that we might give all possible support to the material development of the country. The trade between Persia and India was already considerable, but he was assured by those most intimately acquainted with its details that it was not likely to increase until better roads were made from the interior to the seaboard of Persia. For this and many other good things for that country nothing was wanted but external peace, internal strong Government, and the counsel and support of a thoroughly disinterested and highly civilized Power. His hon. friend was in favour of lending Indian officers to drill the armies of the Shah. There were many precedents for this; and if in these times of peace redundant officers could be spared from India, and if Persia would make it worth the while of officers who would do our army credit to go thither, he saw no reason against letting them go, provided always it was distinctly understood that they were only allowed to go in consequence of a direct application from the Shah, and that they were not allowed to take part in any war against Powers with which this country was at peace. With regard to the affairs of Seistan very few persons could claim to be as well informed as his hon. friend; but was not the state of things pretty much this? From 1509 to 1749 Seistan was Persian territory, but about that date it was added to the new kingdom of Afghanistan, by Ahmed Shah. During his reign, which was a long one, it remained subject to Afghanistan. Then it revolted and remained for a considerable period independent; and independent it was when Captain Christie travelled through it in 1810. Persia took advantage of the English invasion of Afghanistan to put forth her long dormant pretensions to it, and in 1853 the Persian standard was hoisted with the goodwill of at least one of its chiefs. From that time to this there had been a Persian party and an Afghan party, who had struggled together with various fortunes. Her Majesty's Government had not, so far as he knew, ever given a very positive and final opinion as to which of the two Powers had the best claims on the disputed territory, nor, indeed, as to whether either Power was *de jure* master of Seistan, and he did not feel justified in saying anything positive on the subject. His hon. friend had spoken of the importance of Herat. No one who knew the facts would underrate its importance, and Her Majesty's Government had certainly never done so. It was a great, and in the hands of a European Power might become a unique fortress, and it was surrounded by a very fertile country where an army might encamp, and whence it might, no doubt, advance towards Scinde. It was, however, possible to overrate as well as to underrate, not the importance of Herat as a place for a conqueror to hold, with a view to be strong in Western Asia, but its special importance with regard to us. It should not be forgotten that from Herat to the Indus there were 818 miles, and, reflecting on what an army would have to go through when advancing from Herat to our territory, he was reminded of the words of the poet—

> "But many a banner shall be torn,
> "And many a knight to earth be borne,
> "And many a sheaf of arrows spent,
> "Ere Scotland's King shall cross the Trent."

His hon. friend spoke of the advantage to Persia of possessing Herat, in order to defend her frontier against Turcoman raids. He agreed with him as to the object, for there were few human beings whose lot was more to be compassionated than those unfortunate Persians who were carried off by the Turcomans to the slave market of Khiva, but he demurred to the Persian theory as to the way in which it was to be effected. What Persia wanted for the protection of her people against the Turcomans was not Herat, but a strong Government and an effective military administration on her frontier. He could not agree with his hon. friend when he advocated an advance to Quettah. He was persuaded that an advance to Quettah would be very far from being really agreeable to Khelat, while it could not fail to irritate both Persia and Afghanistan, and wake up old fears of annexation. Looking at it from the English point of view, it would be frightfully expensive, and very unpopular in the army when the first novelty was over. It would involve throwing a considerable force 257 miles—say, 20 long marches—in advance of our present frontier posts, and it would turn the Bolan Pass into a difficulty behind us, instead of leaving it as it is—a defence in front of us. (Hear, hear.) Our relations with Russia were at present of the most cordial kind, and the communications which had lately passed between the two Governments with regard to Central Asia, communications to which undue importance had been attached, had been most friendly. He had always been an advocate for the co-operative policy in the relations of England and Russia in Asia, but that was a question for the future. It was early to talk of anything more than the most general good understanding. We were still separated from each other by vast distances, and the orbits of our policies did not yet touch. There were some matters of fact with respect to the Russian position in Asia which were not sufficiently known and which ought to be known before a just idea could be formed of the present state of things in Central Asia, and he would give the most positive denial to three stories which had been frequently repeated. It had been said that the Russians were in force at Charjui, on the Oxus. It was not so. The Russians had never been within many day's march of Charjui. It had been said that the Russians had established a post at Gumah, between Yarkand and Khoten. It was not so. They had never been within some 100 miles of that place. It had been said that a Captain Reinthal had been with a party surveying in Afghanistan; that was a fiction, founded upon his having been, not with a surveying party, at Kashgar, so that the tale had about as much foundation as if it had been noised abroad that a Russian officer with a surveying party had been examining the Chiltern hills, whereas in deed and in truth the Russian officer in question had been at Galway. The two furthest points to which the Russians had penetrated in the khanate of Bokhara were Bokhara itself and Karshi, which last place they took from the Ameer's rebel son and restored to his father. From both these points they had now fallen back, and it would appear that their outposts at present were Samarcand and two smaller places not very far from it. He should not be at all surprised if they even withdrew from Samarcand, at least for a time, for Samarcand was cut off from the Jaxartes by a desert tract very difficult to traverse. It was far from improbable that they might place for a time their advance post at Khodiend, far in the rear of their present advanced posts, a place from which they would still be able to dictate both to Khokan and Bokhara. Samarcand might be taken as to all intents and purpcses the extreme point of Russian advance towards British India on the Afghanistan side for some time to come. Their furthest point of advance towards British India, on the side of Eastern Turkistan, was a small detached fort on the Naryn—that was, on the head waters of the great Jaxartes, far, far away from any support, so far away as really not to be an advanced post, in the ordinary sense, at all. Persons who looked at the map of Central Asia and knew that the Russians were at Samarcand, and that they had also an outpost only 167 miles from Kashgar, high up on the Naryn, very naturally concluded that these two extreme points of their advance towards Afghanistan and Cashmere were connected with each other. But this was as far as possible from being the case. The whole independent part of the khanate of Khokan lay between these points of advance, and in addition there was a huge mountain knot of hardly peopled country. Roughly stated, the position was this:—Suppose some Power advancing from the north towards Italy. Let it have one body of men, say 2,000 strong, at Clermont, in the heart of Auvergne. Let it have another body of men, say 1,000 strong, at Zurich in Switzerland, and let the military connexion of this body of 1,000 men be kept up with Clermont only by a route leading round through Southern Germany to a point on the north of the Lake of Constance, say Augsburg, and so southward to Zurich by Constance. That was about the state of affairs if, instead of Clermont, Zurich, and Augsburg, you read Samarcand, the outpost of Kurtka and Fort Vernoe, the most southern point in which the Russians are in anything like strength in the direction of Cashmere, from which it is separated by many hundreds of miles, and by some of the most difficult country on the face of the earth. There was this difference between the European and Asiatic regions—in France, Germany, and Switzerland there were good roads in Central Asia there were none. In all the huge province to which was lately given the name of Turkistan, and of which one centre was at Samarcand and the other at Fort Vernoe, the Russians might have on a liberal computation some 25,000 men, for the most part scattered in lonely posts engaged in keeping up communications. Transfer the scene again to Europe. Would the existence of such a force between Clermont and Augsburg, with its reservoir of strength 1,800 miles to the north-west of Clermont—that is, far in the Atlantic behind the British Isles—be sufficient to frighten the holders of the Venetian Quadrilateral out of their propriety? The idea of invasion of British India by Russia was really so preposterous that he could not for a moment entertain it. (Hear, hear.) But suppose for the sake of argument that the whole western half of Northern Asia were occupied, not by the outlying provinces of a great European Power, but by a substantive empire which had no cares to distract it from the one thought of pushing southwards. Suppose, again, that the forlorn and far-off towns of Siberia, Orenburgh and the rest, were busy and crowded centres of national life, and suppose further that all this national life were directed by a man of vast military ambition, who, burning for the battle-fields of British India, had already advanced on the Afghanistan side as far as Samarcand, and on the side of Eastern Turkistan as far as the small fort on the Naryn, which now forms the outpost of Russia in that direction. This conqueror, supposing he marched by Herat, which would be his easiest road, would have, before he reached that fortress, 613 miles to traverse. That is to say, he would have to pass over something very like the space between London and Inverness and would not, in doing so be able to take advantage of the "limited mail." We need not follow his route from Herat to Candahar, and from Candahar onwards, about 818 miles more, making more than 1,400 in all. Suppose he traversed it with as little loss as could reasonably be expected by an army traversing so vast a distance, the last stage of the journey must be 66 miles of the weary Bolan Pass, and behind the Bolan Pass a strip of desert, and behind the strip of desert a large and well appointed army able to choose exactly its own ground, absolutely fresh and untired, having traversed, with every appliance of modern science, nearly the whole of the distance from which its most far drawn regiments had come. That was the grand route—incomparably the easiest of all the routes. Take another. Let the supposed invader march from Bokhara to Balkh—310 miles from Balkh, through the tremendous Bamian Pass to Cabul is 347 miles, from Cabul to Peshawur about 194 miles more, through the Khyber Pass, and meet behind it the drilled and iron ranks of the same army. Take a third and last route from Tashkend, acrosss the still independent State of Kokand and over the Thian-Shan mountains, by the Terek Pass, down upon Kashgar; that must be about 477 miles; then, from Kashgar to Yarkand, as the crow flies, must be about 130 miles. From Yarkand a short journey would bring him to that agreeable Pass of which we have heard so much lately, the Changchin-Moo, no doubt less difficult than the old Karakorum route, but for which the best that can be said as a route for an army is that, given every condition of season, skilful commissariat, and the rest as favourable as possible, and imagining that Eastern Tukistan had become absolutely an integral part of the dominions of this great West Asiatic Empire, and, further, was bristling with troops like the Rhenish frontier, it might not be wholly impracticable to a man of the temper of Alexander the Great or Charles XII. Since our relations with Afghanistan were last alluded to in this House the whole story of our recent policy towards our unruly neighbours beyond the Passes has been told in another place, very succinctly but very clearly, by the chief mover in that policy. A friend said to him early this Session, "I am sorry you have given that money to Shere Ali; you are only buying the air." Well, if the transaction were to be looked upon as one of sale and purchase, his friend was quite right, but that was just what it was not. Ever since the death of Dost Mahomed the India Government had been longing for something like stability in the affairs of Afghanistan. We had troubles enough with the wild tribes along 800 miles of our Noth-Western frontier, with whom our relations were precisely those which existed in the days of James V. between the Lowlanders and Highlanders of Scotland, without having behind them this surging, raging Afghanistan, out of which no one could know what form of trouble might not arise. Those who had followed the tangled story of the events which had occurred there in the last few years know perfectly well that what the Viceroy was always wishing for was some prospect of prolonged peace. This was the burden of all his communications, and in consequence he did not scruple to recognize Afzul Khan as *de facto* ruler, although his sympathies, so far as he can be said to have had any sympathies in the matter other than a sympathy for quiet, were with Shere Ali, who was the favoured son of Dost Mahomed, and was first recognized by us. It was not till last October that Lord Lawrence thought the mobile minds of the Afghan people had at last turned distinctly towards Shere Ali, and that he was really likely to obtain such an amount of support as to enable him to hold the country in his grasp as his father had held it, and then it was Lord Lawrence determined to give that amount of assistance which would, in his opinion, just make the difference between Shere Ali's having a thoroughly assured and a doubtful supremacy. People had written as if he had been moved to do so by some apprehension about Russia, but that was utterly opposed to the fact. If they could go back to 1730, when Russia first began that long march of conquest—and, he would add, of beneficent conquest—which had taken her from the banks of the Ural to Bokhara, a wise ruler of India would, given the existing circumstances of Afghanistan, have done the same. To have plunged into the seething gulf of Afghan politics only a few months before would have been most unwise, but Lord Lawrence seized the favourable moment when a little assistance might be expected to act as oil had been said to do at the bar of the Tagus, and turn the seething gulf into calm water. The Government did not dream of erecting Shere Ali into a bulwark against Russia or against anybody else. If any bulwark was wanted in that part of the world, nature had planted bulwarks enough in all conscience, as we once found out to our cost, and as anybody else would soon find out to theirs. (Hear, hear.) What was wanted was a quiet Afghanistan, just as they wanted a quiet Burmah. The Government wanted to be able to use every penny they could scrape together in India for the moral and material development of the country. They wished to stimulate commerce round the whole of the land and sea frontier, and it did not at all suit to have one of their trade gates locked up by a burning house, the cellars of which were known to be full of highly explosive compounds. They wanted Shere Ali to be strong for the suppression of lawlessness, and rich if possible, into the bargain. They wanted him to understand that they did not covet a square inch of his territory or ask any kind of assistance from him, other than the sort of indirect assistance which a civilized Government must always derive from being known to exercise a pacifying and semi-civilizing influence around its own borders. If they effected this object, the money they had given, and the money they might give, would be an uncommonly good investment. It would be honourable to Shere Ali to receive it, because he was asked to do nothing for it except what it would be to his interest and honour to do if he did not receive one farthing; and it would be honourable to them to give it, because their only object was to get that done which every benevolent man would wish to see done, even if his own interest were in no way affected,—that was to see a fine country rescued from miserable anarchy. The experience of the past in India told us that we were never safer than when a strong man kept his house on our frontier. The danger would come when the strong man was gone, and the house was divided against itself. Contrast the period of Runjeet Singh with the period that immediately followed it. Was it in the days of the old lion or in the days of his weak successors that wave after wave of war broke upon our border, until we were obliged fairly to incorporate with our dominions a territory as large as the kingdom of Italy? Did our last experiment of making it worth while for the Afghans to be peaceable neighbours turn out so badly? If Dost Mahomed had not been eating our salt in 1867, was it quite so certain that he would have resisted the pressure, the very strong pressure, that was put upon him by the fanatical party at Cabul to swoop down upon the Punjab? It was the custom to talk scornfully of Afghan faith as another great Imperial nation used to talk of Punic faith, and probably, in the main, we spoke truly; but if the transactions of the last forty years between us and the house of Dost Mahomed were carefully added up and compared, he was not so sure that the balance in our favour would be so great as it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) Before leaving the affairs of Afghanistan there was just one other point to which he alluded a moment ago, and on which he wished to say a few words more. He did not think that the majority of their countrymen rightly apprehended our position in North-Western India. They thought of us as in immediate contact with Afghanistan, and when they heard of our wishing to be on good terms with that country they thought that it could only be because we wished for assistance against the Muscovite spectre that was moving slowly southwards. But that was a pure delusion. Between us and the Afghans proper there was an innerring of wild tribes, numbering many thousand fighting men, who gave us infinite trouble, and against whom we had every few months some little fighting to do. From time to time the little fighting became great fighting, and we had a really serious campaign like that of Umbeyla, in 1863. Now, as long as we were on thoroughly good terms with the Afghans, we exercised a far greater check over these people than we could do at other times, and we paralyzed the efforts of the disaffected Mussulman fanatics in the Ganges valley who were in communication with some of them, and used their known zeal for Islam as a means of exciting disquiet among our own subjects. He desired to say one word about the Umballa interview. He saw that some very able writers in India imagined that that was the starting point of a new policy. He could not too emphatically deny that. There was no new policy. Circumstances in Afghanistan had changed; the spirit in which the Government regarded them had not changed. The policy of Her Majesty's Government with reference to Central Asia, in so far as it was connected with India, might be thus summed up:—First, they desired to live on the best possible terms with all their neighbours, by which he meant that they desired not only to do no harm to them, but that each one of them should not only be but feel himself the stronger and happier for being in contact with Her Majesty's Indian empire. Secondly, they intended to strengthen, in every possible way, our north-western frontier; they intended to make, and were making, Kurrachee as good a port as modern engineering science could make it; they looked forward to the completion, at no very distant period, of the missing link of railway in the Indus valley; they were already pushing the railway onwards towards Peshawur. Thirdly, they meant to give every reasonable encouragement to the extension of trade with Central Asia, and they would look with the most friendly feelings on any judicious efforts that might be made to increase our knowledge of the countries to the north-west as well as to the north-east and east of our dominions. It was, perhaps, not altogether creditable to Great Britain that the geographer should have any work still to do so near British territory, but the difficulties had been and were still great, and considering how recent an acquisition the Punjab after all was, we might, he hoped, plead not unsuccessfully before the science of Europe the *res dura* and the *regni novitas*. Lastly, they were firmly persuaded that if we could believe in the possibility of any danger from the side of Central Asia threatening us at present in India—if, in short, that great, substantive, conquering empire of which he had spoken a little time ago did exist and were not a mere fiction of the brain—our best protection, a better protection even than the vast spaces which a hostile army would have to traverse or than the strength which that hostile army would have to meet lay and would ever lie in the good government of India, in the developement of the material prosperity and general well-being of the people. (Cheers). They wished our rule there to be increasingly sympathetic as well as increasingly enlightened, and while they would crush and stamp out every, the slightest attempt at resistance to authority, they would not forget that authority in India, as in Europe, had sometimes "beat with his staff the child that might have led him." By these arts, they believed, if by any, empire would be deserved and would be held, and while they would watch and were watching with the deepest and minutes interest the developement of events in Central Asia, and while they would thank the hon. gentleman who had spoken that night, and any other hon. gentleman, for giving them from time to time the benefit of any information which they might have, or any ideas that might occur to them, they wished it to be distinctly understood that they had not a feeling of uneasiness or alarm about this matter. And the fact that Russia had advanced to a point between Samarcand and Bokhara had not induced them to do any one thing which they would not have the strongest motives for doing if she had never passed a verst beyond the Ural or the Orenburg line. (Cheers.) With regard to the papers for which his hon. friend had moved, he thought the Government could give him nearly all of them except the last; but his hon. friend's long official and diplomatic experience would tell him that it might turn out that when the papers for which he asked were examined, certain passages might have to be omitted. He could assure him, however, and the House that he was anxious to give everything he could possibly give without inconvenience to the public service. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote thought the House would not regret the time that had been bestowed upon the discussion of this subject, especially when they considered the character of the three speeches to which they had had the privilege of listening, coming, they did, from gentlemen well acquainted with the subject, and approaching it as they had done from different points of view, and illustrating in a remarkable manner the points on which all agreed, and indicating in a very inoffensive manner the points on which there was considerable difference of opinion. He could not but feel that with regard to this very great and important question, as touching the imperial interests of England, of all things most to be deprecated was a policy of mystery. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced that the hon. member for Falmouth had been able to obtain a night for this discussion, because he knew that there existed an unfortunate impression in many quarters, to the effect that there was some disposition on the part of Parliament to put this matter aside as if there were in it something dangerous and inconvenient to discuss. Now, he was perfectly convinced that when the result of that debate came to be known to the public a very excellent impression would be produced, because it would be evident that the matter would be treated frankly, and that there was no desire to conceal anything. (Hear, hear.) This discussion, too, ought to do a great deal of good in clearing up the differences and jealousies that many people supposed to exist, and, though this was a source of satisfaction to him, he rejoiced still more at the clearing away of any mystery for the sake of the people of India; for he was well aware that there were many persons who busied themselves in India in spreading rumours and getting up suspicions, as if there were something behind the scenes which it was dangerous to discuss. After listening to the speech of his hon. friend the member for Falmouth, approaching the question from a Persian point of view, after listening to the speech of the hon. member for Gravesend, approaching it, as he did, with some jealousy of what had occurred with regard to our relations in India and Afghanistan, and after listening to the eminently judicious and satisfactory speech of the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of State for India, (hear, hear), he believed that those speeches were calculated to do great good in Russia, in India, and perhaps even in this country. (Hear, hear.) When he heard that the House was asked to discuss the policy of England in Central Asia he was tempted to say that the only answer we could give was that England had no policy in Central Asia. In point of fact, we ought not to have a Central Asian policy. It ought to be an Indian policy. We had enough in our hands with the management of our own interests. (Hear.) And, however interesting the questions connected with the development and civilization of those regions might be, he did not feel that the policy of England ought to be directed to the condition of those countries, but should be influenced mainly by a consideration of the interests of our own Indian Empire. (Hear.) And looking at it from an Indian point of view, this debate had been eminently satisfactory, both in the opinions that had been expressed and the opinions that had not been expressed. There had been no advocacy of a policy of annexation, of a policy of extending the British dominions, or of a policy of advancing in order to meet Russia midway between our frontier and theirs. The general feeling evidently was in favour of the policy of keeping within our own frontiers—of developing the internal defences, extending the existing railways, and improving the harbour of Kurrachee, rather than attempting to go into the country of Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) In addition to the other reasons which might be stated against such a proceeding as the latter, there was the danger of creating suspicion in the minds of the natives. He believed the hon. member for Gravesend had given expression to the feelings of Englishmen of all parties, when he said that we ought to keep free from the imbroglio of Afghan policy. There was a general feeling that we ought not to repeat the mistakes we made in 1840, that we ought to keep ourselves entirely free. What we should do was to maintain friendly relations with the natives on our borders, to desire the existence of a good Government in Afghanistan. It was a misapprehension to suppose that we wanted to erect Cabul into a bulwark against Russia. What we desired was that there should be peace on our frontiers, and that the States bordering on on those frontiers should be well governed in themselves. He believed that the advance of Russia had been to a great extent forced on her by the circumstances in which she had been placed. She had found herself constantly in contact with countries in a state of anarchy, and for that reason it became necessary for her to make incursions into those countries. If we wished to give Russia an excuse to go into Afghanistan, we should let that country fall into a state of anarchy; but we were doing what we could to strengthen the ruler of Cabul. There seemed every prospect that he would be successful in maintaining a strong Government; but there was no engagement on our part to defend Shere Ali. If he could support himself, well and good. As long as he did so the British Government would maintain friendly relations with him. We had made him presents in order to assist him in governing his country, and the same thing might be done from time to time, but Shere Ali must manage his own affairs, for we would not enter into an imbroglio in the affairs of Afghanistan. We must do nothing that would outrage the feelings of any of our European neighbours, and, in respect of commercial matters, we must remember that grave dangers might arise from pressing forward the trading interests of British merchants with too great rapidity. We must respect all the independent States in the peninsula, and give the natives of our own possessions a fair share in the administration of the affairs of their own country. He knew that the question of connecting the Persian Embassy with the India-office had been repeatedly brought under the notice of the Government, and he was aware that there had been a difference of opinion on the point between the Foreign-office and the India-office. His own opinion was that the balance of advantages was in favour of connecting the Embassy with the latter department (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—In answer to the remark made by my right hon. friend at the conclusion of his speech, I wish to say that Her Majesty's Government have come to no conclusion adverse to the opinion which he has expressed. Indeed, no conclusion has as yet been arrived at. With reference to this debate, I agree with my right hon. friend that its general tone has been favourable and advantageous. I think it will tend to propagate in the public mind of this and other countries the impression, which I hope is a just and true one,—viz., that the policy of England in India, and in the East generally, is a policy for the benefit of those over whom she rules, and one tending to good-will with those beyond our own frontiers. (Hear.) I hope the tendency of the debate will be to impart confidence and tranquillity to the public mind at home, and to disabuse it of a natural, but, at the same time, inconvenient, susceptibility. I would observe that the recent transactions between the representatives of the British Government and the Ameer of Cabul involve us in no engagements. What they have done can have no binding effect in determining the future policy or proceedings of England, or in causing her to depart in the slightest degree—either by exceeding or by falling short—from that which the circumstances and the policy of the moment may appear from time to time to demand. The principle laid down with perfect truth is not that a political object properly so called with reference to a third Power should be sought, but that we are to promote peace, contentment, and good Government, if possible, in a country neighbouring to our own. And I wish also to state, with respect to Russia, that communications have recently passed as well as at former times, between the Government of Her Majesty's and that of the Emperor of Russia on the subject of the progress made by Russia in Central Asia. We have not conceived that anything has occurred on the part of that Power which has given us any title to complain; and the tone of those communications on the part of the Russian Government had been altogether friendly. (Hear, hear.) More has been projected on the part of that Government—perhaps in some degree echoing back an opinion that had unofficially fallen at a certain period from my noble friend the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—the idea that it might be for the convenience of both countries and for the general advantage if it were understood that between that portion of Central Asia in which Russia exercises influence and the territories in which we hold a dominion, there was interposed a neutral zone in which there should be no contact, and therefore no rivalry, between the action of those two Powers. And the Russian Government has itself stated with reference to Afghanistan—a name to which they have not given any precise geographical definition, and therefore I am not authorised to assign to it—that Afghanistan ought to be regarded as a region lying beyond the range of Russian influence. There is nothing in those communications of a nature approaching to a mutual engagement or agreement, nor have they arrived at anything which can be called a conclusion. But the House will, I think, be of opinion that the spirit manifested on both sides and the suggestion in respect to interposing a neutral zone between the dominions of the two Powers are an indication that both Governments are sensible of the desirableness of harmony in their action, and wish to avoid anything that would disturb the public mind or would create apprehension of future danger or mischief. (Hear, hear.) I was desirous to make these two statements to the House; and I need not, with any further remarks, detain them from the other business of the evening. (Hear, hear.)

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BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

## INSURANCES.

### LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Agent.

### NOTICE.

### THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
No. 5, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

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## BANKS.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | | Per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 1s. 11¼d. | do. |
| " 3 | do. | 1s. 11 5/16d. | do. |
| " 2 | do. | 1s. 11 3/16d. | do. |
| " 1 | do. | 1s. 11 1/8d. | do. |
| " demand | | 1s. 11 1/16d. | do. |
| On Scotland | do. | 1s. 11 1/16d. | do. |
| On Ireland | do. | 1s. 11 1/16d. | do. |
| On Paris | do. | 1s. 10 15/16d. | do. |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. | | 1s. 10 15/16d. | do. |

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th July 1869.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £3,200,000 |
| Paid up Capital | 3,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London. Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion). Shanghai.
Calcutta. Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £927,700 |
| Paid-up Capital | £463,850 |
| Reserve Fund | £41,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

## NOTICES.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

### PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

### SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention in Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medica Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

### W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP

Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluviaof house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867. British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

## NOTICES.

### THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, APOLLO STREET.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

GOOD DIGESTION waits on APPETITE, and BILLIARDS (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

### THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

### THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED HOTEL.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1862, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.
Poona, 10th June, 1869.

### COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

### ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

### FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS per OVERLAND MAIL of the 24th ultimo.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has the pleasure to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just received per s. s. "SUMATRA" his annual supply of a fresh shipment of Seeds from the most celebrated seed-growing establishment in England.

This consignment has been specially selected for this climate by experienced gardeners and seed men, and no expense has been spared to insure the seeds being of the best and latest crops, and although the prices charged may be somewhat in excess of those generally quoted, yet H. R. B. is certain purchasers favouring him with order will be amply repaid by the excellent quality of these Seeds. Among the varieties are the following:—

Packets in tin cases of Garden Seeds of 37 varieties, Ditto Ditto of Flower Do. of 30 varieties, and the annexed may be had loose by weight to any quantity; namely, White Knolekole, White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson But, Cawliflower, White Celery, Parsley, Lettuce Cos and Drumhead, French and other Beans of sorts, Peas of sorts, French Breakfast and Turnip Radish, Red American Turnip, &c., &c.

H. R. Baxter begs to intimate that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of a further supply of Vegetable Seeds of the latest crops from the Cape of Good Hope per s. s. "COSSACK."

### JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of SADdlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A second-hand serviceable Bullock Dummy or Nuggur Cart to be sold cheap to close the account.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of SHARES of TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass, and Co. have instructions from the Directors of the above Company to sell by public auction, at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, at 3 o'clock P.M., the following shares:—19 shares of Tinnevelly Press Company, Limited, Nos. 1, 8, 26, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71, 3, 5, 20, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 42.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.
Bombay, 7th August, 1869.

### MEHRJ[illegible] JOHNSTON, and COMPANY,

No. 25 Apollo Street.

AUCTION [illegible] GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

(On account of the concerned)

On Monday, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where the goods now lie.

A quantity of bales and cases of piece goods and bales of twist.

M. J. & Co. are Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, a subscription of one guinea or Rs. 10-8 constitute member-ship for one year. Prospectus for the next drawing in March 1870, to be had on application.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th August 1869.

### MESSRS. HEERALALL and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Hummum Street, No. 9, the following GOODS:—

61 Coils of Coir Rope.
Few pairs of Carriage Lamps.
One rich double-seated Brougham by Silk and Sons, specially ordered out.
8 Four-tune Musical Boxes.
2 Six " " "
1 Grey Arab Horse, six years old, goes in saddle.
On account and risk of the first purchaser:—
24 Sardinian Pugree Hats.
1 Piece of Flannel.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

### AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Naigaum.

—On SATURDAY, the 7th day of August 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Aishanjee, Widow, and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Peer Mahomed bin Jumal Mahomed, deceased, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 3rd April 1869, all that piece or parcel of Toka Freehold Land or Ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, with out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Naigaum, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 8, 34, 36, 64, assessed under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 8,020 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east and south by a public passage, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthuckee, on or towards the north by the property of Ramchunder Wassoodewjee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

### DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE by AUCTION.

This day, Saturday, the 7th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, Apollo Street, Fort—

An invoice of recently landed panorama balls of various colours and sizes, gilt papier mache, 8 day clocks, 5 cases of kerosine oil table lamps of great variety, a few cases of sodawater tumblers, spare chimnies, plain and flowered shades, artificial flowers in vases, and other articles.

Also, a quantity of coloured and grey piece goods, consisting of madapollams, shirtings, jaconets, dhoties, scarfs, T. red cloth, &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, &c., at the Mornington Villa, Parell Road, (opposite the Police Chowkey.)

On Monday next, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, (the property of a gentleman going up-country,) the same consists of a set of cut glassware for 12 persons, neat dinner, white, and gold tea, and pink and gold dessert set, set of plated dish covers hot. water square and round curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle, and liquor frames, a large tea tray, salver, a mahogany box, containing a complete set of king's pattern, plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, dessert knives and forks, an ice pitcher, epergne and plateau, tea set, spoons and forks, sauce tureens, candlesticks, &c., cutlery, a set of camp dining tables, in 6 pieces, sideboard, screens, dining-room, easy, and rocking chairs, carved circular tables with and without slabs, conversation half-backed and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, and low chairs, velvet pile carpet, pier tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, a handsomely carved lady's writing cabinet, velvet table covers, 3 light gas lamp, engravings in frames, a pair of China sugar jars, ornaments and vases, hat and bookstands, slope writing table, an elegantly carved 4 post bedstead with spring bed and curtain, wardrobes, presses, carved, dressing, and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, camp cots, dispense and copper cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One bay Australian riding or carriage horse, can be inspected on 2 hours' previous notice, at the rooms of the undersigned.
One sewing machine in working order, by Wheeler and Wilson.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Pale sherry and Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Marble slabs for pier and side tables.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soap.
Also, a few cases of brandy by Hernozant, first quality.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th August, 1869.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
6 do. do. madapollams.
10 do. grey domestics.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. superior elastic side gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case hand lamps.
4 cases fancy goods, comprising mirrors, walking sticks, whips, eye glasses, spectacles, combs, pocket books, cigar cases, snuff boxes, accordians, cash boxes, sand boxes, dolls, toys, trumpets, belt, India rubber balls, pop-guns, &c., &c., &c.
And any other goods that may be offered.

This day, Saturday, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Custom House, at 12 noon, on account of the concerned—

J L—E T—½—2 cases damaged glass buttons per ship Media.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

This day, Saturday, the 7th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co. will sell by public auction, at 3 P.M. at the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mahomed Khan, Guffer Khan, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Ismail bin Ahmed Sab Moruck:—all that premises with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Abdula Pak Modia Street or called New Town without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur containing by admeasurement ninety-seven square yards be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,215, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Hon'ble Company's ground, on or towards the west by the public road called Shaik Abdoola Pak Modia Street, on the north by the house of Hoosein Mullick, and on the south by the house of Raboo Sab wife of Mahomed Essack Moobtoolay.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness.
70 pair boots for monsoon—Price Rs. 3-8.
20 pairs diamond leather boots, with buttons, No. 1 to 7. Price Rs. 6.

Bombay, 7th August, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

### CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

(On account of the concerned.)

This day, Saturday, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where the goods now lie,

A quantity of cases of piece goods, and bales of twist, &c.

SALE of TIMBER.

This day, Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at the Tank Bunder,

250 superior teak logs in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

A quantity of teak boards, 3 to 8 inches thick.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, &c.

16 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. do. madapollams.
3 do. do, jaconets.
7 do. do. T. cloth.
5 cases grey and white dhotees.
2 do. superior gig cloth.
2 do. containing books and novels.
300 dozen cut Albert drops, 3½ to 5 inches.
An invoice of very superior electro-platedware, consisting of table, piano and chamber candlesticks with shades, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, coffee sets, waiters, cups, spoons and forks, tea and coffee pots, &c.
On account of the concerned—
42 A—G G & Co.—No.3—1 bale, 48 pieces, grey calico, stout and drill.
42 B—G G & Co.—No.16—1 bale 24 do. do. cloth, damaged by saltwater, landed from the barque William Prowse.
On account of the concerned—
8 casks 2,400 lbs. cochineal.

AT 2 P.M.

A very light fashionable and handsome buggy painted green, of new invention, with lamps, built by the celebrated Inventors and Manufacturers, Bennett and Botwood, just landed from the ship Sooloo.

The property of a gentleman leaving India—An elegant second-hand glass-fronted brougham with lamps, by the celebrated builder Laurie and Marner,

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will, with the consent of the mortgagee, submit to public auction, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate in the Island of Bombay, at Shamjee Hussajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3/9th square yards (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Kurrimally Soorjee, on or towards the south by the property of the late Khoja Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street.

N. B.—Vehar Water laid on to these premises right up to the top storey; the building is thoroughly ventilated and consequently very healthy, and the house is well known amongst the Khojah community as Sajunbhoy Meerally's house.

Bombay, 7th August, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

### BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of KANGAROO DOGS.

This day, Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, (if not previously disposed of by private contract.)

20 very superior dogs, of the above class.

They may be viewed at the Byculla Commission Stable.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Saturday, the 7th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, jaconets, &c.

4 large Shroffs' scales in boxes, few earthen water goglets, with covers and stands, butterpots, cheese stands, few empty packing cases, and sundry other articles.
On account of T. H. Merritt, Esq.,
2 dozen bottles of sherry.
An invoice of very fine fashionable, all wool, Scotch plaids.
A large safe on stand, with keys.

AT 1 P.M.

A high-caste bay Arab horse.
A ditto flea-bitten ditto.
An English-built sociable with a pair of fast-trotting mares and harness.
A large double-pole tent, with rowty and necessary.
A handsome Bay Australian horse, 15 hands high.
An English-built buggy.
(The property of a Lady going Home.)
A handsome grey Gulf Arab horse, perfectly sound, quiet in harness, and carries a lady.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Michael Carney, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—All that piece of Government land with the message, tenement, or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of and fronting the Duncan road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Mulkoo Erruppa and other tenants, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,939, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and the vacant ground of Vulloobhoy Vissoojee, on or towards the west by the Duncan road, on or towards the north by a passage, and the house of Andhiaroo Hormusjee Maneckjee, and on or towards the south by a passage, and the house of Kurrimdina bin Hajee Yacoob.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Seedick Hajee Oosman, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street called Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavie street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavie Street, aforesaid, on the west of the sweeper's passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Joosub Saya Bhana, and on the south by the house of Joosub Vythan, and which said message, or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. John S. Hurrell, Solicitor, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property viz.:—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground (whereof one Ramabaee, wife of Mahomed Hajee Esmael is Fazendar), with a message, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in Memon Wadda, or Nagdavie Cross Lane, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Jan Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on the west by the property of Mahomed Moosein bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, on the north by the property of Mahomed Dossa, and on the south by the aforesaid Memon Wadda or Nagdavie Cross Lane, and assessed under No. 45.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. John S. Hurrell, solicitor for the vendors, or the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of office furniture, firstrate safes, &c., at Elphinstone Circle.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the office furniture, firstrate safes, &c., the property of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), the same comprises blackwood writing tables with 4 and 9 drawers, arm-chairs, English stationery cases and inkstands, brass letter scales with weights, handsomely carved blackwood and teakwood folding and partition screens, round-backed office chairs, American eight-day clocks, hanging punkhas, charts, coir mats and rugs, a large shroff's scale with weights from 1 to 200 ozs. by H. Wood, a ditto ditto with ditto, from 1 to 200 tolas, a circular table, sepoy benches, a firstrate extra large-size strong room moveable safe, 5 feet broad, 6½ feet high, and 6 feet deep, by Charles Chubb, a ditto fire-proof chest by John Lord & Co., a ditto Milner's patent fire-resisting ditto, book presses, &c.

Also, at the same time and place,

The remainder of the lease of the offices at present in the occupation of the Bank.

The property will be on view from Tuesday, the 10th inst.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c.,] at Chowpatty Road.

On Monday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at their residence at Chowpatty Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., of Reverend J. Taylor, and Captain Lemon.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

By the instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jaina Khojan, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to be held on the respective premises, the properties, Lot, No. 1 and 2 hereinafter described. Lot No. 1 to be put up for sale on Monday, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., and Lot No. 2 on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.:

LOT. No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, or oart, surrounded by a wall called or known by the name of Khutturwaddy, together with all sorts of trees growing thereon, together with a bungalow and outhouses, and a range or chawl of buildings consisting of 9 compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Moogbhat Lane, or commonly called Candawaddy, being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the town of Bombay, admeasuring 4,850 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 32, 35, 36, and 37, and bounded on the east by Cross Candawaddy Street, on the west by the oart of Shree Jeevunjee Maharaj, on the north partly by the oart of Babool Ramjee and partly by the oart of Canjee Khetsee, and on the south by the said Moogbhat Lane.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of two compartments, standing there on, situate on the east side of the Golla Lane, or commonly called Golevar Lane, being in the sub-district of Fort, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 660, and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 8, and bounded on the east by the property lately belonging to Jeevibai, widow of Madoo Sooden Camat, deceased, on the west by the said Golla Lane, on the north by the property of Ookerda Doongersy, and on the south by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Solicitor, at his Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pound block of Ice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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